

Economists Assert Austria Is Able to Support Itself, and Far Better Off Alone

<p>RUBBER ISSUE DISCUSSED LONDON, July 13 (AP)—The British government does not believe that the present price of rubber warrants reconstruction of the rubber export ordinance restricting the output of the Malay Peninsula, W. A. Ormsby-Gore, parliamentary undersecretary for the Colonial Office, announced today in the House Commons.</p>	<p>In the Ship Lanes 6 Sunset Stories 6 Mr. Higgins, the Constable 6 Shipping: Buffaloes North Rouses 6 Art News and Comment 6 Educational 6 The House of Commons 6 "Thou shalt be like a watered 6 Radio 12 Editorials 14 The Editor 14 The Unemployment Problems in Great 14 The Week in Moscow 14</p>
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Britain	14
The Week in Moscow	14

a potent force in solving Far Eastern problems, will assist in bringing about political unity, will help provide more opportunities for Chinese at home, so they will not seek them

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Miss Mary D. Bailey, Placed in Charge of Liquor Injunction Cases, Pledges Law Enforcement

...carries of the Department of Agriculture.

Officers elected to serve the union

selves. Speaking at Sunderland on Saturday, Arthur J. Cook, secretary

ed in Charge of Liquor
es Law Enforcement

of the corporation said nothing definite regarding future possibilities.

The Finance Minister, Joseph

majority, the vote being 825 to 245.

Violation Hazardous in Central Illinois

provide for a large office building in

In his statement to the union men this morning, the Governor said, in part:

any circumstances. Particularly unfortunate I think it is that they should have delegated the power to representatives and agreed to follow

operating the hotel.

British Planters Draw Governor's Attention to Great Need for Amelioration

whites whom the American investigators questioned told of a sugar planter who asked for workers.

for the breakage. They stayed a year and were sent back empty-handed. Some returned to find their families broken up and gone. The system

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

AMERICA BASES CHINESE POLICY ON ARMS TREATY

Respect for Orientals' Rights and Protection of Foreigners Insisted On

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 13 (AP)—President Coolidge settled down again today to the enjoyment of his vacation after a week-end devoted to conferences with Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, on the Chinese and foreign debt situations.

While the President apparently is not disturbed over recent developments in the Far East, it was announced by Mr. Kellogg before his departure late yesterday for Washington that the Administration intended to insist on "a scrupulous observance of the obligations to China entered into at the Washington conference."

Must Protect Foreigners

The statement was also made by Mr. Kellogg that the United States Government "take adequate measures for the protection of foreigners and to carry out its responsibilities under the treaty."

Mr. Kellogg, who left here in company with Joseph C. Grew, Undersecretary of State, did not enlarge on these observations, but the indication was given that no time would be lost in carrying into effect the policy outlined.

With preparations being made for the calling within three months of an international conference on Chinese customs as provided under the Washington conference, it was considered likely that activity so far as the American Government was concerned would be centered in Washington.

Mr. Coolidge will be kept informed of developments but details will be left to State Department officials.

Debits Satisfactory

The Chinese situation is in such shape, so far as the Washington Government is concerned, that President Coolidge probably will not find occasion for further conferences, at least for the present, on the subject.

He has also been informed by the Secretary of State that settlement of foreign debts is "progressing satisfactorily."

A new angle to the Chinese situation which awaits the President's attention is an appeal by the American Federation of Labor. This petition asked that he help in obtaining for China the abolition of extraterritorial rights now exercised by foreign powers in that country. It was contended, in a letter from William Green, president of the federation.

JUDGE RULES WOMEN ELIGIBLE FOR JURIES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO, July 13—Women may serve on juries in Cook County, Philip L. Sullivan, judge of the Circuit court, ruled in deciding a suit against the jury commissioners by Mrs. Hannah E. Eyr, whose name had been stricken from the jury list when it was discovered that she was a woman. A mandamus ordering the jury commissioners to place names of qualified women on the jury list was issued by the judge.

Jury commissioners have taken an appeal to the Supreme Court. The court ruled that the state constitution does not prohibit women from serving as jurors, that there are no absolute or fixed qualifications of jurors at common law, and that the state provides that jurors be selected from all electors, and that the enfranchisement of women automatically qualifies them as jurors.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters
R. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2. S. Shubert—"Rose-Marie," 8.
Tremont Temple—"Brussels With a Million," 8.
Fenway—"The Woman Hater" and "White Fang," 8.

Radio
WNAC, Boston, Mass. (280.3 Meters) 6 p. m.—Children's half-hour stories and music. 6:30—WNAC dinner dance. Shepard Colonial Orchestra, direction Billy Jones. 7:30—Concert. Copley-Piazza Orchestra. Antonio Martinez, tenor and violin soloist, and assisting artists. 9—Concert program.

WBZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. 6 p. m.—Leo Reisman ensemble. 6:30—Baseball results of games played in the Eastern American and National leagues. 8—George F. Port, Hawaiian guitar. 8:15—Concert by Robert Henderson, baritone, accompanied by J. C. Whitman. 8:30—Saxophone solo by Lewis Harlow. 9—Saxophone solo by Lewis Harlow. 9:30—Market report as furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture at Boston. 9:40—World market survey from the Department of Commerce at Boston. Late news from the National Industrial Conference Board.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (476 Meters) 6 p. m.—Jack Brown and his orchestra. 8:30—Talk. 8:30—Musical. 10—Talk. 10—Talk.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS
Baseball: Boston Braves vs. Cincinnati, Braves Field, 2:15.
Tennis: Longwood Bowl tournament. Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill. Kiwanis Club of Boston: Luncheon. Boston City Club, 12:30.
Public lecture on "Chemistry in the Home" by Prof. Earl E. Millard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 2.

Radio
WNAC, Boston, Mass. (280.3 Meters) 10:30 a. m.—Bible readings. The Rev. C. C. Garland, 10:40—WNAC Women's Club talks—Mrs. Margaret, Martha Lee, J. D. m.—Shepard Colonial concert orchestra. 4—Copley-Piazza Trio.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price: payable in advance. Single copies, 10 cents. One year, \$3.00; six months, \$1.65; three months, \$1.00. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., under Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

LABOR LEADER SAID TO WANT REYNOLDS'S

Workers' Paper of Long Standing and Advanced Views

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 13—It is reported that J. H. Thomas, a leading moderate among the trade union leaders, and Colonial Secretary in the former Labor Government, is negotiating the purchase of Reynolds's Sunday newspaper, which has a very large circulation among the workers.

Mr. Thomas, interrogated by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, refused to deny or confirm the report. It is also alleged that J. Wheatley, Radical Labor leader, and Health Minister in a former Government, is seeking to purchase some newspaper.

Reynolds's was established in 1842, and has always been regarded as an advanced Liberal publication. Under Mr. Thomas it would represent the middle wing of the labor movement, which does not favor a general strike and is now out of sympathy with the Radical wing led by Arthur J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation.

Mr. Thomas is well thought of generally and probably will be able to command large means to assist in the purchase of the paper.

Reynolds's is now owned by Lord Dailoid.

HELP FOR CHINA ASKED AS AID TO WORLD WELFARE

(Continued from Page 1)

world and the more we will profit by increasing our trade.

The great waste of man-power, due to the absence of the use of modern inventions and methods in industry, agriculture, and animal husbandry, was a subject of comment by Mr. Arnold.

"China is slowly changing," he said. "But there is an appalling waste of man-power, perhaps the greatest waste anywhere. The country has not taken advantage of the vast manpower. She has not developed her mineral wealth. She has not scientifically pursued agriculture."

"Her available timber resources are practically exhausted but in the north are tremendous expanses of timber which are not used because there is now no way of getting to it. The crop, principal source of the nation's food, is being reduced, due to lack of order in the country and the fact that a resumption of opium growing has taken away farmers who formerly produced the crop."

"Nothing has been done in animal husbandry. It has been a system of the laziest sort—the survival of the fittest.

"But in modern industrial life China is only at the start of a future of great possibilities. Let us take the cotton industry as an example. The crop is one-fourth that of the United States. Improvement of the native cotton is necessary and this is being attempted by natural scientists.

Activity in Milling
"Better transportation will mean that more flour mills will be established in China. The Nation now has 140 modern mills, with an aggregate capacity of 125,000 barrels daily. There is need of adequate local supply of wheat, as the mills have been required to depend on America for their flour supply."

Speaking of minerals, Mr. Arnold stated that "China's resources in iron and coal have been greatly exaggerated."

"But they have plenty of coal," he continued. "Opening of these resources to the world depends on the development of transportation. The country has more iron ore than any other nation on the Pacific with the exception of the United States. But with only 7000 miles of railroad it is evident that no big development can go forward without expansion of transportation facilities."

AFGHAN AMEER ACTS ON REBELS
By Special Cable
BOMBAY, July 13—From Jelalabad, the summer seat of the Afghan Government, reports of a speech delivered by the Ameers on the occasion of the punishment of Samat Janabi rebels. The Ameers declared that he regretted that 53 would be executed immediately and 2000 banished, and he proclaimed a general amnesty for the remainder.

A frontier correspondent of the Pioneer of Allahabad is informed that four airplanes from Russia recently arrived at Kabul. Disappointment is felt at the nonappearance of some others.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and slightly cooler; Tuesday, partly cloudy, moderate northeast winds.

Northeast New England: Fair tonight and slightly cooler; Tuesday, fair, moderate northeast winds.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 7th meridian)
Albany 68
Albany 68
Albany 68
Albany 68
Albany 68
Albany 68
Albany 68
Albany 68
Albany 68
Albany 68

High Tides at Boston
(Daylight Saving Time)
Monday, 6:37 p. m.; Tuesday, 7:04 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:50 p. m.

ENFORCEMENT CO-OPERATION

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, July 13—Friendly co-operation of special agents of railroads, both with one another and with all law enforcement officers, to prevent violations of law, such as the Volstead Act, was renewed at a policy of the detective section of the American Railway Association, at the three day national convention held here.

Business Women Officials



Photo by Markham
MRS. JOSEPHINE H. FORNEY
National Chairman of Publicity



MISS MARY STEWART
National Legislative Chairman

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CONVENTION OPENED

National Federation Sessions Begin at Portland, Me., with Reading of Reports and Address by Miss Adelia Prichard, President

PORTLAND, Me., July 13 (Special)—With rising 2000 delegates present the fourth annual convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs was opened at the City Hall here this afternoon when Miss Adelia Prichard of Portland, Ore., president of the federation, called the gathering to order.

Preceding the opening there was an organ recital by Charles R. Cronham, the municipal organist, a concert of a half hour being given. The greetings from the city were extended by Mrs. Allan Prescott Stevens, the woman member of the Portland City Council, and the response was by Miss Florence E. McKay, national vice-president. This was followed by a tableau, "Welcome From New England," reports by various officials, and the annual address by President Prichard.

Address by President

Miss Prichard in her address said: The gavel has sounded—the seventh annual session has convened—our federation friends have gathered to review the year's work—to develop new ideas and to plan for the days to come. Many are here who attended that memorable meeting at St. Louis, others are having their first glimpse of a national gathering, but each has come with an earnestness of purpose—a desire for service that will mean much in the events of the week before us.

Six years of thoughtful effort—six years of unselfish service have built up this federation. Where, we might be pardoned a bit of pride as we glance back through the years and pronounce the work well done. Our federation has developed in a very splendid way: our membership grown in numbers and in strength—yielding an organization that is strong, that is very faithful, that we get the comeback squarely.

"Our business is to use the gifts which we have a well as we can. 'Women are doing work in the world outside of the home,' continued Miss Stewart, 'as well as doing real home work. We are trying to get a better balance and are up against facts. When our judgment of things as they are is wrong, we get the comeback squarely.'"

"Women get by in the home without doing a particularly good job at home making, but we do not get by in the business world unless we do a pretty good job. It is our duty to see what is going on around us and to relate all facts proportionately. We must see things as they are, and if a particular creed, for a particular purpose, made years ago, does not coincide with more recent ideas, it is for us to face the facts squarely and make our decision."

This forenoon was occupied with the registration of delegates while a meeting of the executive board was held to go over the final details of the program and see if everything was in readiness for the general sessions of the conference. There was also a luncheon this noon for the members of the executive board given by the state chairman of New England.

BESCO LAYS OFF MEN
HALIFAX, N. S., June 29 (Special Correspondence)—Eight hundred men, employees of the steel plant of the British Empire Steel Corporation at Sydney, have been laid off at the plant, and further increase Cape Breton's idle army, according to advices received here today. The blooming and billet mills are now closed, and the blast furnace and open hearth will close Thursday next. The red and wire mills will operate on a four-day basis. The men now affected constitute about one-third the number which have been employed, and the closing down of sections of the plant are reported to be due to "slack orders."

NEWSPRINT PRICE REDUCED
MONTREAL, June 30 (Special Correspondence)—While it is expected that other Canadian pulp and paper companies will follow the announced policy of the Belgo-Canadian Company of reducing the price of newspaper from \$79 to \$65 per ton at the beginning of 1926, it is pointed out that quotations in the spot market are not always the main factor in influencing contract arrangements, because the large American papers require such tremendous deliveries that service is as important as price. Pre-war prices ran around \$38 per ton. Thus, the quotation of \$65 per ton f. o. b. mill, represents an advance of 70 per cent on the net prices prevailing before the war. The peak price, which was reached in 1920, was \$130 per ton.

REDUCTION SALE
MEN'S SUITS
Suits formerly \$85.00 now \$68.00
Suits formerly 75.00 now 60.00
Suits formerly 65.00 now 52.00
Suits formerly 60.00 now 48.00
Suits formerly 50.00 now 40.00

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God shall deliver us out of the hand of the king of Assyria. 12 Hath not the same Hezekiah taken away his high

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LAWYERS URGED TO ARBITRATE WHEN POSSIBLE

President of Commercial Law League Sees Need of Legal Conciliations

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., July 13 (Special)—It is the duty of lawyers to render all possible aid to their clients in settling differences by means of arbitration or other conciliatory methods, Fred Blair Townsend, Phoenix, Ariz., president of the Commercial Law League of America, told delegates to its 31st annual convention which opened here today for a four-day session.

He praised the Federal Arbitration Act, effective Jan. 1, 1926, as what "many choose to call the most constructive piece of legislation accomplished by the Sixty-eighth Congress. He said, "While the inclusion of the arbitration clause in any contract is entirely voluntary, still under this new law, once having been included, it is as binding as any other feature of the contract and the federal courts will give full and complete recognition to the same."

Sees Real Responsibility
Mr. Townsend, presenting his annual report to the association of 10,000 attorneys, of which nearly 1000 are present at the convention, said regarding commercial arbitration:

"I believe that our organization has a real duty to perform and that it should enthusiastically endorse this idea and system of commercial arbitration and should throw behind its present consistent progress all of its influence and strength. To that end I would recommend the appointment of a committee which shall seek ways and means through which the league can best extend its active aid in this behalf."

"If we do this we will learn a thing which proves of eventual benefit to our client will also benefit us. Furthermore, as we assist in the avoidance of litigation, we will be following the constitutional mandate of our league in that we will be raising the real standards of our profession."

For Uniform Laws
The president recommended that the uniform state laws committee keep in close contact with the national conference of commissioners on uniform state laws and that the powers and activities of this league committee be materially broadened. A desire to engender respect of law and order was also expressed. One way of doing this, suggested Mr. Townsend, is that "this rising generation should be thoroughly trained in citizenship from an American standpoint."

"Radicalism, Bolshevism and kindred ideas, whose tenets in common seek the destruction of our most cherished possessions, can be stamped out at their source through proper teaching," he continued, and recommended establishment of an Americanization committee to be charged with carrying on constructive work in this subject.

Mr. Townsend in his annual report asked that the convention go on record as favoring an increase in compensation paid members of the judiciary.

"The injustice of the situation has become so evident of late that a pronounced agitation is growing in connection with salaries of United States judges and state judges as well, and because of the great importance to members of the league in having men of highest qualifications sit on the benches, I believe it is of utmost importance to us that we lend every bit of influence and power that we have to the improving of this unhappy situation."

ITALY ARRANGES PEACE "AIR RAIDS"
ROME, July 13—Benito Mussolini, in a recent exhortation to the Fascist, symbolized the aviator, Signor de Pinedo, as the "Champion of the New Italy." Not only is this news of Signor de Pinedo's departure on the Japanese stretch of his world flight received, therefore, in Italy with special significance, but other

air raids of peace to show the Italian flag and spirit" are rapidly being organized.

As well as the projects of Signors Locatelli and Casagrande to fly from Italy to Buenos Aires, air journeys are being prepared to Moscow and Tripoli, while the Air Department has just issued an announcement of its intention to speed up during the summer, equipment and inspection work at all aviation camps and schools.

ALIENS LEAVE HONAN PROVINCE
Strike of 2000 Chinese Miners Begun—Water and Food Supplies Cut Off

PEKING, July 13 (AP)—Most of the foreign residents have been safely evacuated from Honan Province, Eastern China, where there are considerable coal and iron deposits.

About 40 refugees from the Peking Syndicate mines in Honan arrived in Peking last night, reporting that a strike of 2000 Chinese miners began last week and that the water and food supplies of foreigners in Honan had been cut off, making it necessary for them to leave the Province.

Cantonese soldiers on July 9 forced their way into the English Presbyterian Mission at Wukingtu, 60 miles in the interior of Kwangtung, where they attacked missionaries. The British consular at Swatow has demanded an official apology, punishment of the guilty persons and reparation in the form of compensation.

CANTON, July 13 (AP)—The correspondent here of the Japanese semi-official news agency says it is reliably reported that a Russian steamer bearing 1,500,000 rounds of ammunition has sailed from Vladivostok for this port.

SHANGHAI, July 13 (AP)—A wireless message from Changsha, says the Chinese authorities there have renewed their assurances of protection for foreigners.

HANKOW, July 13 (AP)—Reports from Changsha say a strike of coolies began there Friday and that a general strike is set for tomorrow.

HONG KONG, July 13 (AP)—The situation at Canton is reported quiet. Hundreds of agitators have proceeded from the city to the coast ports to carry on propaganda.

CANADA USING AMERICAN COAL
HALIFAX, N. S., June 30 (Special Correspondence)—Nova Scotia has temporarily at least lost its coal markets in the River St. Lawrence district owing to the prolonged strike. This was very clearly indicated by last week's shipments of American coal to that part of Canada. Twenty-one ships with more than 150,000 tons of American bituminous coal entered the river ports within the week, their cargoes being for former customers of the British Empire Steel Corporation, operators of the principal Nova Scotia mines now affected by the strike.

RHODE ISLAND GAINS
PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 13 (AP)—Rhode Island has a population of 672,327 according to figures made public by the state census bureau today. Providence has 265,945. The state's gain since the federal census of 1920, is 67,930 and the city's increase is 28,352.

WISCONSIN CHEMISTRY SCHOLARSHIP
EUGENE, Ore., July 7 (Special Correspondence)—Paul S. Billington of Reedsport, Ore., is the winner of the John Bernard Jankway scholarship in chemistry at the University of Oregon for 1925-1926. It is announced. The scholarship consists of the interest on \$1000 given by Mr. and Mrs. Bernard C. Jankway of Oakland, Calif.



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Pontiac, Mich.
Special Correspondence

SOME real patriotism was expressed by a girl of 16, who managed, with the aid of a young friend, to drop 18 cases of "booties" into the bottom of Lake Erie not long ago.

The incident occurred at Grosse Ile, an island situated at the mouth of the Detroit River between Canada and the United States. A disabled launch drew up at one of the docks and in order to make repairs, unloaded 35 cases of liquor. The men in charge invited the spectators to "help themselves."

Many did so, but one young girl, together with a friend, got out a launch and by fast work managed to carry away 18 cases before the launch was ready to resume its course. They worked until 2 o'clock in the morning taking as many cases as the boat would hold, running out into Lake Erie and emptying their cargo each time.

Returning in the early morning hours, the young people were met with considerable indignation on the part of their parents, but indignation melted into appreciation at the explanation.

"What made you think of it, Emily?" asked her proud father.

"Why," she replied, "I've never had a chance to do much for my country, but that seemed like a real opportunity."

Basingstoke, England
Special Correspondence
BRITISH general news had won the Victoria Cross for rescuing a man from a crocodile, related the following as the most courageous thing he had ever seen:

A party of men were out bathing in tropical waters, having rowed out some way in a boat they did not discover till they were in the water that there were sharks about. They hurried back to the boat but before the last of them had climbed into the bows he was caught by a shark.

The man who had been left in charge of the boat and who was sitting in the stern, sprang out of the boat onto the shark's tail, the nearest part he could reach. This startled the shark that let go its victim and made off and both men were safely into the boat.

The rescuer not only had no weapon but could not swim.

MR. SHIPSTEAD STICKS TO TEXT

Declares Farmers Can Be
Trusted to See How Leg-
islation Affects Interests

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 11.—Coolidge policies have not solved the western farmer's problem in the view of Henrik Shipstead, United States Senator and Farm Labor's lone sentinel in the Congress of the United States. He declares that "the soil is more fertile than ever" for the seeds that Robert M. La Follette planted.

Senator Shipstead is spending the summer talking to farmers' picnics and other gatherings of agriculturists, tradesmen, and constituents in the country districts. Among them he finds a different sort of wind blowing than the one that sweeps contentedly around Lake Minnetonka and White Bear Lake. In the big cities prosperity talk is general, although many merchants confess they are carrying the minimum of stock.

Senator Shipstead is using figures and arguments of three years ago because he contends that conditions in the interval have undergone no vital change. "You would think," he explains, "that my people would be tired of the story they've heard me tell so often. But they're not. They sit or stand patiently for hours while I tell it again. Usually they're disappointed because I don't give them still more of it."

"There's a reason for this. The farmers demand something more substantial from Washington than the recurrent manifestos that co-operative marketing and diversification of crops are their sole salvation. Knute Nelson was preaching diversification 30 years ago, long before Calvin Coolidge was advocating it or Dr. Jardine became a zealot for co-operative marketing."

"I'm telling the people another thing that hasn't so completely dawned on them. I'm explaining to them how their basic conditions—rights are being taken from them, one by one. Four years ago Congress passed the budget law. That took away from the people, represented by Congress, the constitutional right of regulating federal expenditure. The Constitution confers upon the people, through Congress, the right of free speech and untrammelled debate on legislative occasions. Along comes the latest and greatest scheme of all, to suppress the rights of the people, where by disagreeable discussion in the United States Senate can be choked off or gagged whenever it becomes embarrassing to the higher power. That's called a revision of the rules."

Senator Shipstead scorns the implication that the Farm Labor movement in Minnesota, or the Radical movement elsewhere, has disappeared, just because the Republican Party rolled back the La Follette tide in November, 1924. He is convinced that the "constitutional scarecrow" is effectively raised by General Charles G. Dawes in particular, who is the thing that stamped the northwestern country into voting for Mr. Coolidge and against the Progressive candidate.

He seems quite content to trust his own political future and that of the Farm Labor movement to the farmers' keeping, confident that they "cannot be fooled a second time," even though good crops and high prices temporarily make them forget their troubles.

BOY SCOUT CAMP TO OPEN THIS WEEK

Formal opening of the enlarged Boston Council Boy Scout Camp on Loon Pond, Lakeville, will be held Thursday when members and officials of the council, troop committees, and scoutmasters from Greater Boston will visit the camp. More than 700 invitations have been sent out, and for the benefit of the guests a long program of sports and special features has been arranged.

There are more boys at the scout camp this year than in previous years, for it is expected that more

than 350 will be at Loon Pond during the season. Activities include educational instruction, swimming lessons, sports of all kinds, and week-long cruises to Buzzards Bay and Newport, R. I., in the camp schooner, The Black Duck.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETING

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 13 (Special).—Convention committees have been appointed for the coming state convention of the Massachusetts Sunday School Association here in October, when 3000 Sunday schools in the State will be represented in a gathering devoted to the study of religious education. The Rev. Dr. W. T. Grenfell of Labrador has been engaged to give a motion picture address, and speakers of national importance are expected to take part in the convention program.

A Few Strokes of the Ax and a New Picture Appears



Landscape Opened to View by Judicious Removal of Brush at Point on Boston Road Between Warren and Palmer, Mass.

PROF. MACMECHAN TO READ KIPLING

Will Begin Harvard Summer
School Course Tuesday Night

Activities at the Harvard University Summer School, which opened last week, are well under way, and tomorrow evening Prof. Archibald MacMechan of Dalhousie University, Halifax, will deliver the first of the readings which are to take the place of the summer series ordinarily given by Prof. Charles T. Copeland. The subject of Professor MacMechan's lecture is "Rudyard Kipling, Next Poet," and it will include readings from that author's works. The lecture will be open to the public.

Enrollment at the summer school this season is relatively large, for approximately 2500 are registered at the Cambridge branches of the school, besides those located at the engineering camp at Squam Lake, N. H., and the geological school at Banff, Alberta.

Features of the summer school week will include an organized tour by Arthur M. Phelps on Wednesday evening, and a lecture Thursday afternoon by Dr. G. J. Esselen Jr. During the current session historical excursions will be made to Lexington and Concord, Bunker Hill and Salem. Industrial trips will be taken to various plants in and about Boston.

Work in the department of English is especially featured at this year's summer school by the presence of Dr. William A. Craigie, professor of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford University and joint editor since 1901 of the Oxford English Dictionary, and Dr. Archibald MacMechan, professor of English literature at Dalhousie University, Halifax. Dr. Craigie is lecturing on the history of the English language, and Dr. MacMechan on Shakespeare and Browning.

World News in Brief

Mexico City (AP).—Secretary of Agriculture Leon has declared it impossible to fix the exact amount of the agrarian debt of Mexico because of the reluctance of the landowners to file claims for land seizures. He could say, however, that the \$50,000,000 in bonds to be issued in accordance with the recent presidential decree was insufficient to pay the indemnities for seizures.

Washington (AP).—Dr. Francisco Ochoa Ortiz, ex-ambassador to the United States, announces that he has called his resignation to the leaders of the military junta that recently took possession of the country's Government. Dr. Ortiz will remain at his post, however, until relieved, and his resignation will not be accompanied by any other immediate changes in the staff of the legation.

New York (AP).—Arriving in automobiles, in trucks and about 110 descendants of Hayward Manee, and his wife, of Tottenville, Staten Island, gathered at the Manee farm for a family reunion. Nine were children of Mr. and Mrs. Manee, the rest, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. All the 112 Manees live on Staten Island.

Montreal (AP).—The Montreal Gazette is to announce that dispatches from Ottawa report that Sir Henry Thornton has been engaged by the Canadian Government for a further five-year term as president of the Canadian National Railways with a salary increase from \$50,000 to \$75,000 a year and additional allowance of \$2,000 for expenses. Sir Henry left Montreal recently for the United States.

Oxford, Eng. (AP).—The Oxford House of Congress has been persuaded to lend to the Dutch Government the two supposed portraits of Jidgo Grotius, the founder of international law, which have hung in the Bodleian Library for 200 years. It has long been the rule that no book may go out of the library, even at the request of the king himself, or on any manner of condition or bond, but while books containing pictures often enough, yet pictures are not books, and so have been held to fall without the rule.

Mexico City (AP).—The International Congress of Latin women has voted confidence in the agrarian and international labor policies of President Calles. It also passed a motion to protest against the policies of the "Bourgeois parties" in China, Santa Domingo and Morocco.

Massachusetts Spurs Efforts to Beautify Public Highways

Approximately 5000 Trees and Shrubs Planted to
Improve Roadside Scenery; Aid of Property Owners
Sought in Maintaining Better Thoroughfares

PALMER, Mass., July 10 (Special).—To foster, protect and preserve beauty by the roadsides is the specific aim of an organization, now in its fifth year, operated as a branch of the highway division of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works. Numerous activities are embraced under this head, and incidentally the force does much to keep

the work has been along the middle road westward across the State, by way of Worcester and Springfield, with excursions into other localities. It is quite likely that a similar campaign will be instituted next season on the northern route, through Fitchburg and Greenfield and over the Mohawk Trail. The roadside planters are organ-



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ODD FELLOWS AND MASONS JOIN FORCES

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 13 (Special).—Masons and Odd Fellows of West Springfield have joined forces to promote a carnival for the benefit of the building funds of both fraternalities. It was felt that the strength of either organization alone in the town was not enough to justify the staging of a pretentious carnival. Officers and members of the building associations of both lodges met informally, approved the joint plan, and appointed a joint committee to make arrangements and promote the affair.

Education Emphasized
One of the strong aspects of the work is educational. Efforts are made by example and careful suggestions to teach property owners to co-operate in this kind of improvement. Highway construction gangs are taught to spare beautiful shrubbery and flowers, and telephone and lighting company crews are influenced against the unnecessary destruction and mutilation of desirable trees.

On the new stretches of highway, where the routes are straightened and grade crossings and underpasses left to one side, there is an especial call for such landscape work. In Leicester, Palmer and elsewhere such places are undergoing improvement. The man having immediate charge of the roadside work, John H. Taylor, is a lover of nature and was formerly a florist while also having the advantage of experience with the state department. To his intelligent direction and occasional consultations with landscape advisers, progress in the right direction is largely due. As only two or three states of the Union have undertaken such systematic work thus far, it is believed that in this as in other features of highway progress, development originating here may yield fruit in other commonwealths.

Many Vistas Opened
While the tree planting is largely for the benefit of succeeding generations, as the nursery comes to have larger trees it will be possible to do much planting for more immediate effect. However, planting is only one of the several ways by which beauty along the highways is fostered. By the deft removal of brush, vistas are opened and picturesque scenery revealed that was hitherto obscured.

In other places, notably at curves and corners, shrubbery and trees are thinned in the interest of safety, to afford a view of approaching vehicles. Unsightly dead wood is removed from the roadsides and this with the removal of dry grass and weeds is of value in reducing the fire hazard. Vine arched a useful medium in this work of roadside improvement. Some are chosen merely for their ability to grow in a dry, sterile place; others for the beautiful effects they develop in the more favored spots. Woodbine, clematis and Russian honeysuckle are used as seems most fitting in the soil conditions and landscape composition.

The same standards apply in the setting of trees. Pine, spruce, fir, and red oaks thrive in a dry and somewhat sandy place, while the willows, shadbush, clethra and elderberry are reserved for the moist soils. Rock maples, food for a somewhat wider latitude of soils are plentifully employed, and about 2000 Scotch and Jack pines are set out in the course of a season. Elm, locust and alanthus also serve.

STATE FOREIGN POLICY HEAD TO TOUR EUROPE

Mrs. Roland G. Hopkins, chairman of the Massachusetts chapter of the Foreign Policy Association, sailed from Boston yesterday for a two months' tour of European countries. She will visit Ireland first, spending about two weeks there, during which time she will make several addresses.

Arrangements have been made so that Mrs. Hopkins will confer with J. Ramsay MacDonald, former British Prime Minister, while in London, and also with Government officials in Paris. She will arrive in Geneva for the opening sessions of the Council of the League of Nations, returning to Boston by Sept. 18.

Mrs. Hopkins is making the trip essentially in the interests of the Foreign Policy Association and is expected to complete arrangements for numerous European political leaders to speak before the association in the United States next winter.

HARTFORD TO START WORK ON ZONING PLAN

HARTFORD, Conn., July 13 (Special).—Herbert S. Swan, of New York, who has been engaged by the city of Hartford, through its zoning commission, as zoning consultant, will soon start upon his task with his assistants. In connection with his zoning work, Mr. Swan will make a study of the traffic situation and submit recommendations for relief of congestion. Zoning ordinances will be drafted.

PROVINCETOWN Pilgrims' First Landing

100-mile round trip to Cape Cod on large wireless-equipped motor coach. Departing Provincetown, Mass., 8:30 A. M. Daily. Fare—Round Trip \$2.00. One Way \$1.00. 6:30 A. M. Buses and Holders to A. M. Daylight. Varying time. Tel. Congress 4255. Statehouse, Provincetown, Mass.

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on the results of Mr. Swan's zoning reports. It is believed that a tentative report, with recommendations on zoning and traffic, will be available for submission to the common council in four months. Numerous public hearings will be held before the common council acts on the recommendations. The project will cost the city \$14,000.

AMOSKEAG COMPANY REOPENS MORE MILLS

Pay Roll Is Increased by About
2000 Operatives

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 13 (Special).—Indicative of improving conditions in the textile industry, Amoskeag Manufacturing Company today reopened additional mills and increased its pay roll by about 2000 operatives today. Ten weave rooms were reopened for gingham and flannels upon which the demand has been slight all summer.

The present policy of this company, operating the largest cotton mill in the world, is to manufacture only to fill orders and not for storage. The reopening of these units indicates that orders are coming in. New lines, known as Hampshire novelties, are understood to have met with favor in the New York markets.

LIBRARY TAKES BOOKS TO THE PLAYGROUNDS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 13 (Special).—The Providence Public Library is carrying vacation reading to children in localities farthest removed from the central building. An automobile truck is equipped with book shelves and a collection of about 200 selected volumes, in charge of a children's librarian, is taken to the various city playgrounds, where the books are issued for home reading in the same way they would be at the central or branch library.

The project is part of the library's program in the summer months more active. In addition to this travelling library, each playground having a field house is equipped with a deposit of books from the public library, to be read on the grounds during the "quiet hour" each day.

10 DRUNKEN DRIVERS GET JAIL SENTENCES

Convictions of auto drivers charged with operating motorcars after drinking intoxicating liquor, numbered 128 in Massachusetts last winter, will be repeated for the benefit of the public and teachers attending the summer courses in methods of high school teaching. Tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock Prof. Earl B. Millard will lecture on "Chemistry in the Home."

Prof. Newell C. Page will lecture at 3 o'clock on July 21, on "Electrical Discharges in Gases and in Vacuum," which includes spectacular demonstrations with laboratory apparatus. Both lectures will be given in Room 10-250.

TRAFFIC CONFERENCE OPENS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 13 (Special).—The National Conference on Streets and Highways Safety, conducted under the direction of the United States Department of Commerce, opened here today.

SPEAKERS FOR INSTITUTE SAIL

Count Cippico, Italian Sena-
tor, to Be Among the
First to Arrive

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 13 (AP).—With the opening of the fifth annual session of the Institute of Politics less than a fortnight away, a number of those who will lecture there are or soon will be on their way across the ocean. The revised list of speakers from overseas was given out yesterday by Dr. Walter W. McLaren, executive secretary of the Institute. The session will last from July 23 to August 22.

Count Antonio Cippico, Italian senator and Fascist, will devote two of his lectures to Italy and Fascism. International relations, as viewed from Geneva will be discussed by Dr. William E. Rappard of Geneva, member of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations.

Count Alexander Negyanski, foreign Minister of Poland, will arrive at New York on Tuesday and will confer with President Coolidge at Swampscott immediately afterward. The foreign minister, who directed the debt funding negotiations with the United States Government last year, will deliver an address at the institute on July 30.

Robert M. Mason, French financier, is scheduled to lecture on the peace problems of France. He was identified in an important work with the working out of the Dawes plan as it affected his country and his discussions at the institute are expected to have some relation to the present international plans of France.

Guests of the Institute of Politics from England include Lionel Curtis, Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice and Prof. Arnold J. Toynbee, who are on the Carmania which docks in New York on Saturday.

Mr. Curtis, who followed Viscount Bryce as British spokesman in the second session of the Institute of Politics in 1922, is to lead a general conference on the subject of the commonwealth of nations. Major-General Sir Maurice, British military strategist and author, will lead the discussion on armaments and Professor Toynbee will lecture on Near East subjects.

The final list of the American members of the Institute, which is open only to those possessing competency in international relations, will be announced by Dr. McLaren in about a week he said.

POPULAR SCIENCE LECTURES AT M. I. T.

Popular science lectures at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which aroused much public interest last winter, will be repeated for the benefit of the public and teachers attending the summer courses in methods of high school teaching. Tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock Prof. Earl B. Millard will lecture on "Chemistry in the Home."

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VERMONT DAIRY PLAN PROPOSED

Governor Billings Would
Have Interests Organize
for Marketing

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 13 (Special).—The opinion that Vermont's dairy industry is large enough so that an organization made up entirely of Vermont dairymen would be able to handle successfully the marketing of Vermont dairy products is expressed by Gov. Franklin S. Billings in a statement issued from the executive office. He suggests that the Vermont co-operative creameries should organize a federation for the co-operative marketing of their products.

The Vermont dairymen are divided in opinion as to the best methods of selling their milk and cream, some favoring the plan of the proposed New England Dairy System, a centralized organization to embrace all the New England states, while others are in doubt about the practicability or desirability of this proposition.

A federation plan is favored by E. S. Brigham, former Commissioner of Agriculture, now representative in Congress from the First Vermont district, who with other prominent Vermont dairymen, filed a minority report after the general committee which met at Bellows Falls had formulated the New England Dairy System idea.

Governor Billings, who has backed up Robert C. Clark, State Banking Commissioner, in the stand that official has taken that certain features of the contract the Dairy System proposed to make with the farmers is not for the advantage of the farmers, and for that reason has not granted permission for the sale of the stock in Vermont, has given the matter careful consideration since the all-day hearing held at the State House here in June in regard to the granting of this requested permission.

The Governor says that the more he has studied the marketing question, the more he becomes convinced that the problem can be most successfully attacked along the line of a state organization, pointing out the success of the California state co-operative organizations. In speaking of the milk marketing problem in Vermont, he says:

"The product of the State is produced largely under the same conditions as to valuation of property, price of labor and transportation facilities, and I would advise the dairymen of the state of Vermont to give the matter careful consideration and to keep in mind that the dairy industry is big enough, so that it would make a large business and could be handled at less overhead expense if organized by Vermont men."

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STAKE BODY
ONE TON TRUCK
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Ford Truck Display Week

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Special Showing and Demonstrations of the Full line of Ford-built All-Steel Bodies on the

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AT ALL AUTHORIZED FORD DEALERS

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TRUCKS AND DELIVERY CARS

IRISH FARMERS CHANGE POLICY

R. Wilson Advocates Some
Degree of Protection for
Farm Products

DUBLIN, June 21 (Special Correspondence)—What has been described as one of the most remarkable speeches ever made in Dail Eireann was made recently by Richard Wilson, one of the farmers' deputies. It was one of those rare speeches that look likely to turn the course of national policy.

It is known that the farmers of Ireland, to judge from the attitude taken by their deputies in Dail Eireann, are opposed to fiscal protection, root and branch, as inimical to their interests. The case for protection has come from the cities and towns, where small industries are being carried on against the competition of large and better organized rivals in other countries. It has also been supported strongly by Irish Labor—a fact worthy of note, for Labor in Great Britain is strongly free trade. But the farmers have from the beginning consistently said that, since protection could not bring them any benefit, inasmuch as they held that protection for their products would be of no avail, they were opposed to that policy; and in every case in which the matter has arisen they have been bold and stubbornly fought it in Dail Eireann.

A New Departure

On the second reading of the finance bill, however, Mr. Wilson took an entirely new line. He admitted that Irish farmers were supposed to be free traders, but, he said, circumstances alter cases. It was necessary to recognize facts. It was a fact, for example, that while the Free State had a large export trade in live pigs, to the extent of £1,200,000 per annum, it was importing bacon to the value of £1,800,000 from other countries, chiefly from the United States and Canada.

This meant that while the Free State had a large number of unemployed persons drawing the "dole" each week, or starving, men in the United States and in Canada were being employed killing and curing the bacon sold in the Free State; and further, that in exporting live pigs, the Free State was finding employment for men in Britain. He therefore demanded a protective duty on bacon imported into the Free State. He did not stipulate the amount; but considered it should rather be in the nature of an embargo on the import, than an attempt to look for revenue from such a duty.

He thereupon entered into a long and detailed (and, incidentally, most interesting) analysis of the business, in order to show that such a duty would not send up the price of pigs in the Free State. If it did, he suggested that the Government might adopt the expedient now practiced in France in respect to wheat, of providing for removal of the duty if the price of wheat went higher than an agreed figure.

Extension of Method

Mr. Wilson then passed on to oats and butter, examining each of these in turn, with a great mass of figures and detail, in advancing the case that protective duties should be imposed in each case. In doing so he said that, among Irish farmers, tillage and winter dairying were held in disdain. The truth was that Irish land was of such natural richness that Irish farmers were lazy. They preferred to sit at home and let nature do their work for them. Both tillage and winter dairying were fine propositions if properly undertaken in Ireland. He proceeded to show, from a critical and financial examination of the farmers' economy, that each of these would pay the Irish farmer far better than his present policy of idleness.

The speech was one of great business acumen; but chiefly it was one of great courage, for it was taken in the teeth of his whole party, who sat dumb and gloomy around him. They were not less so when he came to the case of barley, which is used in the home manufacture of stout and whisky. Here was the one case in which the farmers' party had desired protection. But, said Mr. Wilson, this was the raw material of Irish industries. It was therefore, the one case in which protective duties ought not to be imposed.

Speech Very Effective

Mr. Wilson is one of the farmers' deputies who has not said much; but he has always been recognized as one of the few financial experts in Dail Eireann. The effect of his speech was prompt. The Minister for Finance in replying said, very significantly, that when, in moving his budget, he had given an undertaking that no new import duties could be imposed on manufactured goods during the lifetime of the present Parliament, he had been careful to make no mention of agricultural produce. He promised to make careful inquiries into the matter, and to see if any new protective duties could not be adopted, as he had advocated, on imported bacon, oats, butter and eggs.

In the lobby afterward it was agreed that Mr. Wilson had in fact probably turned the fiscal history of the Free State by his speech. It is seldom that that can be said of a speech lasting little more than half an hour. The great problem that will require attention, however, it is agreed, will be that of Northern Ireland. Duties on the import of these commodities will not merely exclude American and Canadian bacon and oats; will not merely exclude Danish and New Zealand butter and eggs—and so, in respect of one of the states of the Commonwealth, lay the ax at the root of the policy known as "Imperial Preference."

LEA-PERRINS' SAUCE
Makes
All Salads taste better

GOVERNOR SEES "EL" CARMEN

(Continued from Page 1)

and that it must not be the cause of strike.

The Governor pointed out that, however this detail may be adjusted at the present time, the question of the Governor or new trustees. He declared, however, that the public must be the first consideration in the settlement of the issue.

"The manager," he added, "has not as yet seriously contemplated paying the debts of the Elevated. The cities and towns that loaned money to the Elevated are still waiting to be reimbursed. And in this connection I want to say that I think this money ought to be reimbursed before any increases in expense are contemplated."

Governor E. F. Murphy, in conclusion, said that the wages of carmen have been raised from 30 1/2 cents an hour to 72 cents during the last few years, and re-emphasized the need of a reduction in fares.

FARM BUYING POWER HIGHER

Mr. Jardine Says Agricultural Conditions Have Improved

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, July 13.—"The agricultural situation in different parts of the country varies materially, yet it must be said that conditions in general show improvement," said William M. Jardine, United States Secretary of Agriculture, as the result of first-hand information obtained during an eight weeks' trip across the continent. The relative purchasing power of farm products in terms of non-agricultural products stood in March at 91 per cent of the pre-war average which is the highest point reached since June, 1920, according to Mr. Jardine.

"Present troubles of agriculture, in no small measure, have grown out of excessive production and loss of foreign markets," said Mr. Jardine, who said that the relative purchasing power of farm products in terms of non-agricultural products stood in March at 91 per cent of the pre-war average which is the highest point reached since June, 1920, according to Mr. Jardine.

"We have heard a great deal of discussion about what Congress should or should not do in the way of legislative assistance to agriculture. But too few people stop to consider that legislation cannot accomplish everything."

"STOP FOREST FIRES" PLEDGE CIRCULATED

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7 (Staff Correspondence)—Eighty-three cities in California are participating in the "Stop Forest Fires" campaign recently inaugurated by the California Development Association in an effort to prevent repetition of the huge losses suffered from fires in the State's timber lands last summer. Thousands of school children in the State are obtaining signatures to the following pledge from the adult citizens of their cities:

"I promise to do everything in my power to keep fire out of our great wealth of forests and watersheds. Awards will be made to children obtaining the most signatures."

ROTARIANS TO AID BOYS
RIVERSIDE, Calif., July 7 (Special Correspondence)—Directors of the Riverside Rotary Club have voted to sponsor a three-day camp for boys of 86 high schools south of the Tehachapi in connection with the Southern California Fair, to be held here Sept. 2 to Oct. 1. Each of the 86 high schools eligible to send students to the camp is entitled to four pupils in the study of agriculture under the Smith-Hughes law. All will participate in the annual junior agricultural judging contests.

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Goal of Brookings School Is Saving in Governing Cost

Unique Institution at Washington Obtains
Large Fund for Graduate Research Courses

WASHINGTON, June 16 (Special)—Announcement that within recent months pledges of \$1,225,000 had been obtained for the Robert S. Brookings Graduate School of Economics and Government, revealed the development of a unique institution in Washington.

According to the founder and sponsor of this school, Robert S. Brookings, St. Louis philanthropist and educator, this institution has as its goal the reduction of the cost of the most expensive thing in the United States—the price of representative government.

Mr. Brookings has contributed more than \$1,000,000 to the school which bears his name. Within the last six months he has deeded over to the school buildings and equipment worth \$200,000, and donated securities which will bring in \$450,000 annually. Last year he gave to the Institute of Economics, an affiliated organization, an office building at 26 Jackson Place, within half a block of the White House, which is now valued at \$400,000.

Several Large Gifts

The recent donors are the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Foundation, which has promised to give to the school \$75,000 a year for seven years; George Eastman of Rochester, N. Y., who has promised to give \$50,000 annually for the next seven years, and a "friend" who has made an outright gift of \$350,000.

The Rockefeller gift was made specifically for the formation of a research department in the school. To meet this contingency, the Institute for Government Research, which Mr. Brookings founded several years ago, will be incorporated with the school. Members of the Institute's board of directors have resigned and have been elected members of the school's board of trustees.

The Institute of Economics, the affiliated body, is supported by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, which three years ago began paying \$200,000 a year for maintenance of this institution. According to the pledge given then, this annual contribution will be continued for the next seven years. At the time Mr. Brookings, the three interlocking organizations will be functioning as a unit, with funds adequate to make them permanent.

DR. ALFRED ZIMMERMAN ISSUES REPORT ON AUSTRIA

Commissioner-General Under League of Nations Says
Progress Has Been Made During Past Year—Economic
Situation, However, Causes "Utmost Anxiety"

VIENNA, June 15 (Special Correspondence)—"Considerable progress has been made during the period March 15 to April 15 in the execution of the Geneva Agreement of September, 1922." Such is the opening statement of the twenty-eighth report of the Commissioner-General of the League of Nations for Austria. The budget for 1925 was voted within the limits required by the agreement, free dealing in foreign exchange was re-established with the result that the importance of Vienna as a center of foreign exchange dealings is calculated to increase considerably, and the reduction in the tax on company profits from roughly 40 per cent to 25 per cent was voted.

Notwithstanding this satisfactory progress, Dr. Alfred Zimmerman, the Commissioner-General, calls the economic situation one which "causes the utmost anxiety both to the public and to the Government, and is more and more attracting the attention of various international circles."

Causes of Depression

He adds that he has consistently described the "causes of the existing depression in previous reports, but he notes again that "while drawing attention to the obstacles to trade in Central Europe, that is to say, to the international factors which affect the situation, I have always pointed out that, side by side with these influences, which it is not within the power of Austria alone to control, there are others for which she is herself responsible."

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Forms Graduate School

In the graduate school, Mr. Brookings added a third factor in his plan to drive out waste from government. It was the latest to be established and he believes it will supply most of the men needed in the Institute of Economics and the Government departments.

Budgetary reform was the first problem studied by the research institute. In this work, which was entirely nonpartisan, many other questions cropped up. Among these was the revision of congressional procedure, for the departmental committees were overlapping the work of the appropriations committees; then came the reorganization of the Government auditing system, reorganization of the administrative branches of the Government, the problem of personnel reclassification and of co-operation of bodies.

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Be Sure and Ask for
SCHULZE
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BREAD**
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**Travelers
Overseas**

May be interested to know that The Christian Science Monitor publishes on Tuesday advertisements from London and other cities of the British Isles; on Friday advertisements from Paris, Florence, and other cities in France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, and Sweden; also on Friday advertisements from Australia and South Africa.

A branch advertising office of The Christian Science Monitor, where visitors are cordially welcomed, will be found in the Elsey Building, 56, Rue du Faubourg Saint Honoré, Paris; and another at 11, Via Magenta, Florence, Italy.

AMERICANS TRY TO END AFRICAN FORCED LABOR

(Continued from Page 1)

girls will learn to cook, how to keep house, spin, make garments, and weave baskets. The natives will be made acquainted with better methods of farming, better types of implements, improved varieties of domestic plants, fowls, and animals.

Products for Export

The world outside will obtain cotton, sugar, coffee, rice, coco palm nuts, sisal, which this part of Africa is fitted to produce. But from the blacks will obtain a due equivalent, so here Christian civilization will develop.

On the other hand, the Government may by grants create great estates of 10,000 to 30,000 acres settled by unpaid conscripted natives working under the hippo lash. Cowed and discouraged, the natives will have no incentive to acquire skill. As life becomes harder for them, they will take up with vices which will help them to forget their hopeless lot.

The dominant whites will object to missions teaching "niggers" and making them "uplift." The estates will come eventually into the hands of more ruthless whites, for they can make more money out of them than the humane sort can, and will be able to offer more purchase money for them than the humane can afford to refuse.

These unscrupulous, cruel whites will go about in motor cars and maintain handsome motor roads, plantation homes and government buildings with unrequited native labor. In the use of machinery, the application of science to industry, and the adoption of luxuries, this regime will look like civilization, but in reality it will be but a veneer of barbarism.

Professor Ross concludes with the question:

"Which of these two types is to prevail?"

PRINCE VISITS VICTORIA FALLS

LIVINGSTON, Rhodesia, July 13 (AP)—The Prince of Wales visited the Victoria Falls yesterday, and under most favorable conditions.

The Victoria Falls, in the Zambesi River, were discovered by Livingston in 1855. The cataract is one of the greatest in the world, with a width of 1000 yards and a drop of 360 feet.

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Boyden Shoe
for Men
QUALITY SINCE 1844
Boyden Shoe Mfg. Co.
Newark, N. J.
Ask your dealer or write us.

SCOPES CHARGE QUASHING ASKED

Defense Counsel in Evolution
Trial Base Plea on Un-
constitutionality Claim

By the Associated Press
COURT ROOM, DAYTON, Tenn., July 13—A motion to quash the indictment against John T. Scopes, charged with violating the Tennessee law against the teaching of evolution theories in the public schools, brought the first clash of the trial in the open forum of the court. John R. Neal, submitting the motion to quash, cited 14 reasons selected by the defense on which to base the motion. The contentions were nearly all related to the constitutionality of the act.

Mr. Neal called attention of the court to what he termed general lack of information as to the power of the court to rule on the Constitution. He said that otherwise well-informed lawyers did not know that the court had this authority and was sworn to uphold it as an officer of the State.

14 Reasons Assigned

In making the motion, the defense advanced 14 reasons, 10 of which alleged the act forming the basis of the indictment violated various provisions of the Tennessee constitution, and the Constitution of the United States. Of the others, one set forth "that the indictment is so vague as not to inform the defendant of the nature and cause of the accusation against him."

A second claim said that "the statute upon which the indictment is based is subject to the same infirmity because it is so indefinite as not to enable the defendant to know what is forbidden, and, therefore, amounts to a delegation by the Legislature of power to courts and juries to determine what act shall be held criminal and punishable."

Delegation of Right

"There is no legislative warrant for the delegation of such power to the courts and juries of the state," it was claimed, and added that "the act violates the whole spirit of both the state constitution and the constitution of the United States, and is against the policy of the law."

Article 2 of the State Constitution, the provision cited reads: "No bill shall become a law which embraces more than one subject, that subject to be expressed in the title."

During Mr. Neal's argument the Attorney-General moved that the jury retire. After a general exchange of comments from attorneys the court ordered that the jury be permitted to retire during the discussion.

"Uncle Sam's" Place Provides Surprise

New Federal Trap Works Well
in Peoria, Ill.—Nearly 200
Arrests Result

PEORIA, Ill., July 13 (AP)—Under the ambiguous banner "Uncle Sam's Place," the government went into the saloon business in Peoria two months ago, obtained the confidence of the city's illicit rum dealers, and gathered evidence leading to wholesale raids in which nearly 200 arrests were made.

J. E. Asher and Max Hartzig, Washington prohibition agents, came to Peoria in May, purchased a saloon and erected the sign, "Uncle Sam's Place." Established bootleggers viewed the legend with considerable amusement and soon established connections with the newcomers, who began making purchases from dealers and rumrunners, obtaining evidence against virtually every saloon in town.

The rum dealers found the laugh was on them when Uncle Sam's proprietors suddenly closed shop Saturday, went to the Federal Building to meet 40 agents from Chicago and Washington, and began a systematic clean-up of the city which extended until late Sunday night.

Among the places raided were roadhouses and dance resorts where the agents had purchased liquor. Many of those gathered in the Government net were sent to jail when they were unable to provide bond.

MOORE & HARROUN Lawyers

Alaska Building
Elliot 0918 Seattle, Washington

OXFORD BIBLES

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Beautifully bound in flexible and durable Persian Morocco leather (green), limp, round corners, gilt edges. Printed on Oxford India paper with very distinct Brevier black-faced type. Pocket size, 6 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches. Standard King James version.

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The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a
Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

RIFFIANS PLAN ANOTHER ATTACK

Post Near Fez Is Reported
to Be Objective—Taza
Situation Brighter

FEZ, French Morocco, July 13 (AP)—While the situation along the front, where the French are holding back Abdel-Krim's Rifian invaders, remains generally unchanged, there are indications that the Rifians are planning another attack on Kelaia des Sless, one of the posts nearest this city. The French command has taken all the necessary precautions.

In the Taza region, to the east, the position begins to look brighter. The Rifian pressure has been at least temporarily relieved by the junction of two French mobile columns, effected after sharp fighting.

An unsuccessful attack was made on Kelaia des Sless on Friday night by Moorish contingents estimated at 2000 rifles. The French on Saturday cleared the neighborhood of the post, driving the enemy back a considerable distance.

No Reason in War

"If any war is fought for any other purpose than enrichment, if any war is fought for the defense of any higher principle, or for the sake of justice, or for the sake of freedom, can we not be more certain that liberty or justice or freedom or democracy will have a better chance before a judicial tribunal than before guns and cannon and swords and gases?"

The Rev. E. I. Lindh of Quincy and Russell A. Wood, former Representative from Cambridge to the Massachusetts Legislature, also addressed the mass meeting in support of the activities of the League of Nations and America's entrance into the World Court. The Rev. Lindh discussed the Geneva Protocol, expressing the view that as this instrument for arbitration had now been worked out, it would finally be the basis of future treaties for the safety and peace of the world.

Court's Success Proved

"Its purpose," he said, "is to make war impossible. The plan leaves no loophole; it prohibits wars of every description and lays down that all disputes shall be settled by pacific means."

Mr. Wood emphasized, with respect to the World Court, that it has already passed through the experimental stage, and that the United States had the several years of successful operation on which to base its decision.

17 PLAY SCHOOLS FOR NEW YORK CITY

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 11—Seventeen summer play schools were opened this week by the Child Study Association of America, Inc. This provides an increase of seven over last year's schools, which, during the vacation period took care of thousands of children who had no opportunity to go to the country.

This year they will find recreation at the following settlement houses and schools: Beth El Sisterhood, Beth Israel Hospital at Crippled Children's School, Brighton; Day Nursery, Bronx House, Emmanuel Sisterhood, Ethical Culture School, Florence Baker House, Grosvenor House, Hamilton House, Henry Street Settlement, Hudson Guild, Lenox Hill Hospital, Social Service, Inc., at Lenox Hill Neighborhood Association, Madison House, P. S. 121, New York Infirmary for Women and Children, P. S. No. 4 Bronx, Temple Israel Community Center, Mrs. Hill's Settlement at 242 West Seventy-Sixth Street is director of summer play schools.

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Flowers Telephoned Any Place

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FOREIGN POLICY MEETING HELD

Boston Woman Lawyer
Speaks on Common in Ad-
vocacy of World Court

In order to cast the weight of its influence for world peace also the scales of international justice the United States should take immediate steps to enter the World Court, Mrs. Jennie Lottman Barron, Boston lawyer, declared in an address at the meeting held yesterday afternoon on the Common, under the auspices of the League of Nations Foreign Policy Association.

"We want to fight more for justice," she added. "Nothing else is worth fighting for, and a fight for justice should be in the halls of justice and not on the field of battle. All that we are pleading for is that with the help of the United States there should be established such a hall of justice, where will sit the greatest jurists, to rule according to justice, and where will be set out the greatest laws of justice."

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Mr. Wood emphasized, with respect to the World Court, that it has already passed through the experimental stage, and that the United States had the several years of successful operation on which to base its decision.

PLAN STUDIO APARTMENTS

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 11—A syndicate formed this week at Albany has purchased a plot aggregating 12,000 square feet directly opposite the new Guild Theater in West Fifty-Second Street, between Broadway and Eighth Avenue, for a price reported at \$600,000 upon which will be erected a combination skyscraper studio apartment hotel, theater and roof garden of "unusual architectural design," to cost about \$1,500,000.

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114-124 North Salina Street
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
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Automatic Oil Burner for your house. Passed by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

BOYSEN BROS. CO.

HARVARD GIVES SPECIAL AWARDS

Names Research Professors in Many Fields of Study Under Milton Legacy.

Twenty-seven awards to Harvard University professors for research work from funds made available through the estate of William F. Milton '55, were announced today. While these awards are made annually, some extend for the ensuing two years.

The Milton legacy yields an annual income of about \$50,000. The committee, appointed to advise the Harvard Corporation in the selection of the proposed investigations, included Frank B. Jewett, electrical engineer of New York, chairman; Prof. Edwin F. Gay of the economic department of Harvard, and Prof. W. J. V. Osterhout, Harvard biologist. For research in different fields of chemistry, as recommended by the committee, awards were given to Prof. George P. Baxter, Prof. George S. Forbes and Prof. Grinnell Jones. In economics Prof. Harold H. Burbank has been authorized to devote two years to an investigation of the history of the direct or general property tax in Massachusetts. John H. Williams, assistant professor of economics, will prepare material for a book the purpose of which is to analyze the economic causes and effects of international capital movements.

History of Spanish Painting
Among other awards under the Milton fund are the following: Charles E. Foltz, professor of Greek and fine arts, for an investigation in Spain and other countries of the history of painting, general "History of Spanish Painting."

George A. Reisner, professor of Egyptology and director of the Harvard-Boston Egyptian Expedition, for making finished scale drawings of the Giza, Egypt, where his research is done, to be used in the preparation of historical material bearing on the history of Egypt and the cultural history of the old Kingdom in Egypt.

George V. Douglas, instructor in geology, to purchase a quartzite through for determining the minor constituents of minerals, ores, and

rocks, and the composition of minute mineral grains to small to be analyzed in other ways.

Rare Americana in London
Worthington C. Ford, lecturer on historical manuscripts, for further researches connected with rare Americana in London and Paris, and American documents in the Public Records Office at London.

Charles H. McIlwain, professor of history and government, to assist in securing data necessary for a history of the political thought of the sixteenth century.

James H. Woods, professor of philosophy, for two years, to complete research connected with the Visconti Maggia and literature relating to this book.

Percy W. Bridgman, professor of physics, for expenses in connection with his high pressure investigations.

Edwin C. Kemble, assistant professor of physics, to defray the expenses of experimental investigation of the influence of a magnetic field on band spectra.

CHINESE PROTEST IMMIGRATION LAWS

VICTORIA, B. C., July 4 (Special Correspondence) — The Victoria Chinese colony, one of the largest Oriental communities in America, is formally protesting to the Chinese Government against Canada's present Oriental immigration laws. A resolution demanding that the Chinese authorities seek modification of these laws was passed at a mass meeting of local Chinese here on July 1 and is being forwarded to Peking. On that date, so-called "Humiliation Day" was observed in Chinatown, where numerous speakers addressed large gatherings and all flags raised in recognition of the anniversary of Canadian Confederation were solemnly removed.

Some of the speakers heard by the Chinese bitterly denounced the Canadian Government for its immigration regulations, which, in effect, prohibit the admission of Chinese to this country. Others were more moderate and urged that the Chinese in this country be given a complete boycott of Canadian goods as well as suggested. Besides the Canadian immigration resolution, another was passed pledging the full support of the Chinese in Canada to the demands made by Dr. Sun Yat Sen for the denunciation of all "unequal" treaties, even at the cost of war. At those ends, the Chinese were told to go home quietly, contemplate their injuries and tell their children about them.

World's Champion Drummer Visits Boston to Help Elevate the Art

Frank S. Fancher Believes Those Who Would Excel in Skill Need Practice and Study as in Any Other Work of Orchestration

Increase in the number of orchestras, particularly those made up of children, springing up mushroom-wise in response to the increasing demand for musical entertainment, is bringing about a pronounced change in the convention, and a modification in the tradition of drumming, according to Frank S. Fancher of Chicago, world's champion rudimental drummer, winner of many prizes in competitive drumming, who came to Boston today to confer, under the guidance of P. E. Bursch, of Carl Fischer, Inc., with teachers of drumming.

The standard for drumming has remained until recently what might be called the Civil War method, wherein the excellence of a drummer's skill was reckoned by his instinctive response to feet marching with clocklike precision to an evenly timed rhythm. It has been largely true that anyone, gifted with an ear for time-beat and a flexible hand, could, if they so desired, play drums. But Mr. Fancher believes that the time has come when the drummer must be a musician, versed in many other factors besides the beat of time.

The drum was a martial instrument among ancient Egyptians, as the sculptures of Thebes testify. Their long drum was similar to the Indian tom-tom and was beaten by hand, carried by a belt slung on the back on a march. The invention of the drum is ascribed to Bacchus who, according to Polygenus, gave his signals of battle solely by cymbal and drum. The drum has been known in some form among all nations and in all ages almost since the beginning of time.

Drums ordinarily have fallen into two divisions, according to the degree of their sonority. There are the instruments producing sounds of definite musical pitch and qualified thereby to take part in the harmony of orchestras. Then there are instruments of indefinite sonority, such as the bass, the side or snare drum, the tenor drum and tambourine, all used in marking the rhythm and adding tonal color, but excluded from the orchestral harmony. Drums were used in the British Army in the sixteenth century to give signals in war and peace. And who is there who is irresponsible to the romance, the weird thrill of stories of drum talk, carried on across hundreds of miles, in the heart of Africa by native tribes? A year or so ago a fresh wave

of drum talk surged over incredible distances from the deepest interiors of Africa warning the outer world whose fringes heard it that tribes there were occupied with strange negotiations among themselves. This caused a flurry of apprehension to sweep through quarters where the heat and rhythm were faintly heard by people who knew that in hygone decades drum talk in such countries had strange significances.

It is Mr. Fancher's theory that the drum is made as a musician's made, out of the unrelenting labor of practice, and the study of such books as have been published on drumming, some of which, being very old, have been largely forgotten in the common taste for the simpler, so-called Civil War method. He believes that pupils may be brought to a realization that the drum is, not a simple, primitive instrument of relatively limited possibilities, but an instrument with properties of considerable interest and variety with which it is possible to secure effects of great color and brilliance. Mr. Fancher bases his own playing upon a theory which renders each hand a tool independent of the other. If the right hand becomes engaged with a rhythm of one time it is possible to enhance its effect by occupying the other hand with a different rhythmic which, placed in juxtaposition to the first rhythm enhances its effect yet leaves scope for the development of an individual effect of its own.

Mr. Fancher believes that the increase of symphonic orchestras, the need of modern conductors for the effects of a varied percussion are considerable factors in the development of a modern school of drumming. He will have left behind the older, less interesting and original methods of playing this historic instrument.

Ladies' Buckram and Wire Hat Frames
Hat Trimmings in Flowers and Feathers
Remodeling of All Kinds of Ladies' Hats
Ladies' Capital Hat Shop
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July Clearance Sales

Prevail throughout the store. Substantial savings on seasonable merchandise are guaranteed.

810-818
7th Street N. W. **KING'S PALACE** Washington D. C.

Mother and Son Collaborate in Art and Detail of Glass Design



© Keystone View Co.

Wright Goodhue, Among His Other Work, Is Engaged Upon a Contract for the Stained Glass Windows in the New Chapel of Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa. Mrs. Goodhue, Mother of the 19-Year-Old Greater Boston Artist, Acts as Secretary and Adviser.

'Sconset School of Opinion' Opens Annual Deliberations

Lecturers and Authorities on Political and Social Subjects, From Both Europe and America, to Take Part in Sessions Lasting Through September

NANTUCKET ISLAND, Mass., July 13 (Special) — Further and amplified experiments in adult education, augmenting those which have been made on Nantucket Island at the 'Sconset School of Opinion for three years past under the direction of Frederic G. Howe, and calling together, as lecturers and conductors of research groups, European as well as American authorities on political and social subjects, began today and will continue through to the end of September.

The session is divided into three parts: to wit, July 13 to 31, "Understanding Man"; Aug. 1 to 31, "Understanding America"; Sept. 1 to 30, "Understanding Civilization." Philip Kerr, former private secretary to David Lloyd George, is expected in September, together with three prominent members of Parliament, probably including Ramsay MacDonald, former Premier and now leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Auslander to Speak
Joseph Auslander who has already attained significance among the younger poets, author of "Sunset Trumpet" and a member of the department of English at Harvard University and Prof. Herbert R. Cross fill engagements there later this month. Among the August speakers will be Sinclair Lewis, Fannie Hurst, Waldo Frank and Mark van Doren.

The 'Sconset School, having a similar aim and ambition as the Institute of Politics with respect to the subjects it emphasizes has traced a like course in the past. The August speakers are producing a like result among those who attend its sessions, reaching back, in effect to Emerson's famous school at Concord where much of the liberal thought of his day took form and provided stimulus for the liberal thought of later days. The primary interest of the 'Sconset School is man himself rather than man's institutions, with emphasis placed, strongly upon the side of the art of living.

At the furthestmost edge of Nantucket Island, then, pilgrims in search of clues to a deeper understanding of human relationships gathered today for the opening sessions, where the highway leads directly into the sea and some way has erected a sign, "Brixton Road, 3000 miles to Spain."

Fame Needs No Rehearsing
Nantucket Island has a fame which needs no rehearsing. Its quaint, narrow by-ways hold the essential charm of oldest New England, and it is possible still to find

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Formerly Manager, R. KNEESSI'S BOYS
New Located at
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Washington, D. C.
G and 11th Streets
Service and Courtesy
Established 1877

IT IS high time to buy wearing apparel and accessories for your vacation trip and nowhere will you find newer and more complete assortments than at the Palais Royal. The following timely suggestions may aid you in making your purchase—there are smart bathing costumes in all wool and in silk; bathing caps, shoes, bags, belts and beach capes. Silk and Cotton frocks for town and country wear. Smart sports togs of flannel and linen. Hats, shoes and accessories to match every costume.

Wright Goodhue's Skill in Glass Wins Widening Recognition

Young Artist Is Carrying on Family Traditions in Use of Translucent Rather Than Opaque Material—Window Designs of Rare Beauty

If Wright Goodhue, youthful Cambridge artist whose skill in stained glass has received distinguished attention and who is now at work upon a group of new windows for Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa., had worked in the Middle Ages, he would have worked as a member of a guild. His work would have borne the guild stamp. His identity would have been blurred in the obscurity with which it was then traditional to surround the work of all individuals and his fame would have accrued to the guild.

But this is the twentieth century and Wright Goodhue, who is not yet 20 years old, is not a member of a guild. His father, Harry E. Goodhue, who was the first person in the United States to work in glass in the antique manner, was a pioneer in leading contemporary taste toward translucent glass, away from opaque glass with its artistic limitations.

Wright Goodhue acceded to the profession, to the fine flair for design and color of his father without urging. The small glass workshop in Portland Street, Boston, where the elder Goodhue maintained for many years, is still held and administered by Mrs. Goodhue, who, perceiving the talent and persuasion of her son, has taken this means of advancing him in his profession, by administering the side of the work in which he pronounced a talent could little be expected to take very vigorous interest.

Discussion of Designs
Already this boy, upon whom the mantle of a curious and romantic skill has fallen, has sat with men much older than he when discussions concerned windows in this and that great edifice, windows that must be a little finer than other windows, must hold some new magic of color, of blending of design, than those windows already installed.

The boy had his father's work to live up to when he himself began to work. Examples of it are to be found in Texas, in Newport, R. I., in Riverside, Calif., in many places and the Goodhue name had come to be associated only with glass with a flair for unusual splendor.

Studied at Normal Art
Wright Goodhue left school when he was 16. He studied life drawing for two years at the Massachusetts Normal Art School, but he will not go to college. When he left school he began work in architectural offices as a draftsman. Presently his draftsman's routine was livened by a commission for 16 medallions to be

designed for Teachers' College at Columbia. Of course Wright Goodhue in his work has shunned opaque glass, which had come in about the middle of the nineteenth century. He demands transparency in his windows, demands that every ultimate bit of color in his windows come from the pure color of the glass itself.

Ralph Adams Cram has given Wright Goodhue his greatest chance thus far. "He seems to me," says Mr. Cram, who is an authority on church architecture, "to have an instinctive knowledge and feeling for designing stained glass. He knows almost unerringly placement, juxtaposition, balance of color. He is constantly urged to examples of French thirteenth century work. I gave him the contract for an eighteen-foot rose window in Jersey City because, although he had produced nothing so large, I felt that his was the genius to accomplish what we hoped for in the window."

Mr. Cram's Commendation
"I supervised the work. I went to the church immediately after the window was installed, wondering. . . . And when I saw the window, holding in its abundant beauty more of the quality of the masterly grace of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries than anything I have seen in modern times, I knew I had been wise. Wright Goodhue is young. He is heir to tradition and a great talent for stained glass. I have little doubt that he will succeed. He must save his chance."

Wright Goodhue believes that fame does not come to an artist in glass as it comes to the sculptor or the painter. There is no public tendency to point to great church windows and to say, "That is a Goodhue." But if the great theories of the Middle Ages come back more generally into use, theories antedating the commercializing of a beautiful medium, and men turn aside from the easy and direct, and set themselves great tasks, perhaps individuality may again be recognized. From the young artist's early work may very probably emerge a new mode in stained glass, or a renaissance of the stained glass of older centuries, which can ill be spared from the world.

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BANK INSTITUTE OPENS SESSIONS

Convention Aims to Spread Information on Matters of Finance

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 13 (Special) — The facts that the United States now has become the leading financial nation of the world and that increasingly large numbers of the American people are interested in banking and investments will be dominant in proceedings at the convention here this week of the American Institute of Banking.

The convention opened informally today with inspection of local banking institutions by visitors. Regular business sessions will continue through Friday. The institute is the educational branch of the American Bankers' Association. Engaged in studies designed to increase efficiency in banking are 165 institute chapters in cities throughout the United States. The chapters have a combined membership of 55,000.

Both banks and the American public, through participation in foreign loans and investments, have an added interest in international finance. Institute officials explain. Part of the discussions will be concerned with ways and means of disseminating dependable information about banking methods, securities and investments in general. A feature of the program will be a debate between the Des Moines, and the Yakima, Wash., chapters on the abolition of tax-free securities. Other topics will be savings bank service; information needed by the depositor; banks in their relation to real estate mortgages; bond investments and the value of newspaper advertising. Edwin V. Krick, of San Francisco, is president of the institute and Richard W. Hill, of New York City, secretary. A conference on international financial relations will be directed by William B. Thurston Jr., Baltimore.

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EDUCATIONAL

Supervised Play in Illinois Elementary School

Highland Park, Ill. Special Correspondence
PLAY that is an integral and important part of the school curriculum; play that is supervised, regular, and compulsory; not only for pleasure, but also for bodily, mental, and social development—this sort of play is the privilege of the children attending the Lincoln School of Highland Park, Illinois. This view of physical culture, supplanting the usual recess period, finds an enthusiastic supporter in the school superintendent, Clark G. Wright; through it he has seen so-called unmanageable boys become and made more responsible to the academic side of their school work.

Whatever the Season
Most of the work consists of games, tactfully directed by the playground supervisor, Miss Ethel M. Goddard, but largely organized by the children themselves. Herein is given opportunity for every child to gain initiative, self-confidence and the joys of social intercourse. In the winter 10 lessons are given in social dancing, snow modeling, skating, and all sorts of winter sports add to the possibilities of the work. In the spring games of field work and track features, and these are further enhanced by walks in which sport is co-ordinated with the nature study, so delightfully possible in Chicago's North Shore district. Sometimes these walks include opportunities for lessons in camp craft or outdoor cooking.

Competition is not stressed. A reasonable number of interscholastic events are participated in during the year. No formal gymnastic work is done with the exception that work in correct posture is given in addition to the regular play periods to those pupils having a special need. This is accomplished either in groups or individually.

Keeping in thought that the underlying purpose of all education is the unfolding of the innate qualities of the child—self-knowledge, self-control, poise, honesty, and the interest and ability to mingle pleasantly with his fellows—Miss Goddard early emphasized the right of play to be put upon an equal basis with academics. She insists that the child's standpoint of educational importance to keep any child from play to work on other subjects is to deprive him of a necessary part of his natural development. The faculty co-operate willingly in the effort to carry out this ideal. Excepting under the most unusual circumstances, every pupil receives one-half hour of supervised play every school day.

Eligibility to play on a school team does not depend upon scholarship; ability to play the game and sportsmanship are the only tests," says Miss Goddard. "In school contests, no one is denied the right to sing in the chorus or to sing a solo, because he has not made a passing grade in grammar or arithmetic; all good drawings are hung in an exhibit; why shouldn't the good athlete be allowed to represent his school in the way that he can do best?"

Wholesome companionship
As is always the case within a school group, there are girls in Lincoln School who play all games except football and hard baseball quite as well as any boy—some girls even play better than some boys, as the boys themselves acknowledge in choosing them for their teams. By allowing girls and boys to play together, a cure has been found for much sentimentalism, which is an upper grade problem, in wholesome companionship. Only in games with other schools are they separated into girls' teams and boys' teams. In all work, whether within the school or with other groups, emphasis is placed upon co-operation and sportsmanship rather than upon the winning of a game. Ability to win or lose without undue elation or depression is thereby developed.

Each year a cup is awarded to the pupil who has most improved his own record during the year. This incentive is given to each, whether he be a good or inferior player, to work at his play as a part of his school life of equal importance with any other of his studies. The winner is chosen quite impersonally, from records kept according to tape and stop watch. Often a player who has been among the poorest of the school's athletes. The joy of such a one in attaining a sense of comradeship and social equality is one of the greatest rewards of the work.

A child who learns successfully to umpire a baseball game for his team has learned invaluable lessons in humility and democracy. He knows that his every decision may be disputed, and is not hasty or partial in making it.

"We consider these eight years of play a period of social experimenting for the children," continues Miss Goddard, "a time for learning to be democratic. The small people at first select for members of their teams those that are pretty or well dressed, or the little girl with curls. After a few defeats they begin to look for ability, a thing that is not the exclusive possession of any one group. A child is seen for what he is, not for the kind of clothes he wears, the car in which he rides, nor the part of the city in which he lives."

Plans are on foot for the taking over by the board of education of a larger plot of ground, across the road from the school, which belongs to the city. If these are followed, the school will be able to

lowed out, the school authorities will keep up the grounds and have almost exclusive use of them on school days. This seems highly desirable, in view of the proximity of dwellings to the present playground. The boys of Lincoln School won the baseball championship of the southern division of a league, including teams of schools in neighboring towns, losing only at the hands of the winners in the northern section. This league of elementary school teams is fostered by the athletic coach of the Deerfield

Shields High School, who can in this way keep on the lookout for promising material for his future teams.
Joy and harmony, and a refreshing freedom of expression among the pupils characterize Miss Goddard's work; and as parents and teachers and superintendent are solidly backing this interesting innovation in school athletics, it seems probable that a return will be made in Lincoln School to formal by the athletic coach of the Deerfield



Prize by Nell Fritz, aged 15, of the Emmy Zwaybrück-Prochaska School, Vienna.

Drawings by Viennese Children

Vienna, Austria
Special Correspondence
THE interest and favorable comment aroused through-out Great Britain by the exhibition of drawings, graphic art and other artistic productions done by Viennese children attending Professor Cizek's voluntary classes and Frau Zwaybrück's school in Vienna, resulted in an invitation to show them in America.

The work of the Viennese children is very different from that done by the juveniles of other countries. Many reasons have been given for this, some critics declaring that the methods alone as followed by both Professor Cizek and Frau Zwaybrück in their teaching lead to such amazing results. Both are artists-teachers in the true sense of the word. Attention should, however, be drawn to the fact that for centuries Vienna has been the melting-pot of all races, and that these racial influences combined have produced the Viennese child. Added to this the lovely surroundings of the city, the natural joyousness and lightness of the atmosphere, the beauty of nature everywhere present in woody hills, breezy forests and meadows dancing with bright flowers find response in a child's heart, which, encouraged and tended, finds expression in its

artistic products. There are other factors, but these two seem to be of the greatest importance. These characteristics need careful tending, for the inborn aesthetic feeling must be cultured judiciously and not forced. Professor Cizek and Frau Zwaybrück have one aim in common, there must be nothing forced and no forced aim in training naturally the latent artistic potentialities more or less common in all children, whatever their race may happen to be. The aim is to lead these children to understand the nature of materials, however unimportant they may seem to be, through which they give expression to their thoughts, to imbue them with a love of work and to cool too great an ardor.

A visit to Frau Zwaybrück's school is most enlightening. Here all are working joyously for a common cause. They arrive at an understanding of form and right balance of the use of color in material and develop a feeling for true beauty, exactness and neatness in execution. Further, a knowledge of handicrafts is gained, which in due time, in the higher classes, is developed until a surety of technique is arrived at which enables the pupils, in this case chiefly girls, to perform the most exquisite work. Few would venture to question the value of such teaching.

In life and gives him an extending influence over society.

Turning toward that class—one might call it the practical minded—who find the ideas of the liberal educationists as opposed to theirs, we ask, "What is their criticism, what is their demand?" They demand that education be socialized. In other words, the bringing of the curriculum and instruction into harmony with present social needs. "The school," they say, "was instituted by society to give direction to the social progress. In this it has failed."

Why has it failed? Why socialize it? There are three causes relating to the first question.

Briefly, the tenacious clinging to the old cultural idea, the attitude of the teacher, the newness of the science of sociology. The marked tendency has been to have on to subjects and methods long after the social needs which gave them birth have passed away.

Our social group is not held together by the so-called cultural subjects. Ninety per cent of our population is engaged in manual labor. Therefore it is self-evident that Greek culture as such will not prepare our youth for practical citizenship. A college president has said: "We should not have an earlier culture in an age of progress. True culture is the preparation for a life of productive service plus such courses as will arouse a community conscience, will develop deeper insight of problems. Social efficiency is culture."

The teacher as a rule clings even more tenaciously to old methods. He is accused of being academically minded; of formalizing and intellectualizing; of diffusing knowledge for the mere sake of knowing. Wrapt up, as it were, in facts and theories, he excludes himself from the actual moving world. He becomes out of touch with the social order. Perhaps it is because of this that social reformers and civic leaders seldom look to teachers for support. Truly, it should be the teachers to whom the masses turn for leadership because they are the educated, trained class. The teacher in public life has the power to good behind a mask of timidity. He feels out of his sphere when called into public notice.

Regarding the science of sociology—it is of recent birth and as yet in its first stages of development. Few college offer courses in sociology but the number is bound to increase as we come to see the futility of attempting to grapple with social

problems about which we know nothing.

Society has awakened and is demanding more efficient schools. The introduction of music, physical education, manual training and domestic science into the school curriculum is the first step in this direction. Society recognizes the fact that the community and school must walk hand in hand.

Dr. L. H. Murlin, former president of Boston University, believes that if the university is to be a leader, it must reside in the midst of the people, clear their vision, cultivate their minds and enrich their lives. This calls for a new type of school. As President Murlin expresses it:

"Its location must be where humanly flows; have for its campus the traffic covered street; and its athletic field in the turmoil of life. Its aim should not be to be great, but useful."
This unique school would have for its use the civic parks, libraries, museums and art galleries. The factories, shops and business houses would serve as its laboratories. Other material for study along social lines would be housing problems, charity, religion, community service and the never-ending stream of humanity itself. Reality would be given to the classroom, the student would feel the stress and importance of life, and there would be a higher degree of scholarship, resulting in spending less money with no subsequent practical training. The place of the university is to bend to the problems of its community. To say, "Four years at college is a period of a boy's development when English teachers seek often unsuccessfully to turn the boy's attention to biography, he literally 'eats it up' from a popular magazine. Much may be said and is said about 'literary style and form,' and all the rest of the things which have been sacred to teachers of English since generations past. The fact remains that the child will browse to advantage only where his interest is truly stimulated."

Interested in Mechanics
The choice of Popular Mechanics as a favorite comes, of course, from boys who are interested in things mechanical. The only point worthy of note here lies in the fact that enough of them are interested to swing the magazine into third place on the list.

About 100 junior boys were involved in the questionnaire. Their reading habits were as follows: 29 magazines; 29 of various tales, fiction, articles, boys' doings, religious work, and out-of-door life; 29 of various scientific facts; 29 of various American Magazine, 19; American Boy, 12; Popular

mechanics, 8 each; Saturday Evening Post, Literary Digest, 7 each; College Humor, 6; Radio News, 4; National Sportsman, Science and Invention, Sport Stories, 3 each; Baseball, National Geographic, 2 each; Strength, Popular Radio, Sport Life, Atlantic Monthly, Nature Magazine, Argosy, Everybody's, Field and Stream, Western Stories, Judge, Cosmopolitan, Popular Radio, Radio World, Scientific American, Boys' World, Collier's, 1 each.

In explaining why the American Magazine appeals to them, this group of junior boys uses the phrase "self-made" very often. It is the element of making a great deal from apparently little that draws them to this periodical. The fact that The American Boy is a magazine written expressly for boys, and with their interests ever paramount, is the chief reason, voiced in varying degrees, for the junior boys give for selecting this magazine. They express a great deal of interest in the department in the magazine which offers suggestions concerning the construction of various things. Liberty, Science and Invention, 3 each; Experiment, Boy's Life, National Geographic, Boy's Life, National Geographic, 2 each; Chums, Boys' Magazine, Scientific American, Ladies' Home Journal, Western Magazine, American Artisan, Field and Stream, Outdoor Life, Everybody's, and Cross Word Puzzle Magazine, 1 each. Of this last the boy serenely writes: "It is instructive and also increases my mind with other words."

Adventure Attraction

The American Boy wins its favor with sophomores through its adventure stories, jokes and editorials written for boys, and its how-to-make-things section. One boy writes: "I like these stories because they are realistic, not idealistic." The American Magazine wins second place on the list of boys' magazines dealing with the lives of successful men, and Popular Mechanics because of its technical and semi-technical matter. Exactly 134 freshman boys turned in reports on their interests in magazines.

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High School Boys' Preferences in Magazines

Chicago, Ill. Special Correspondence
THIS article will present the results of a survey of the boys' reports in the study regarding the magazine reading interests of 1000 high school boys and girls in suburbs of Chicago.

Senior boys numbering 123 responded to the three-question investigation: (1) What magazines do you read regularly? (2) What one is your favorite? (3) Explain why briefly. According to the figures this group reads 71 different magazines regularly. The field is wide, ranging over Gleasons in Bee Culture, Baseball, Practical Electronics, National Geographic, Motor Life, Red Book, Chemical Engineering, College Humor, and Woman's World. Such as these do they read with regularity, but they have declared these 26 magazines to be their favorites—the number following the name of the magazine being the number of boys who declared it their first choice: Saturday Evening Post, 18; American Magazine, 15; Popular Mechanics, 12; Radio News, Liberty, American Boy, Collier's, each, Literary Digest, Science and Invention, National Geographic, 3; Sport Story, Boys' Life, Q. S. T., 2 each; Better Homes and Gardens, The Nation, Modern Life, Midweek Pictorial, Everybody's, Practical Electronics, Short Stories, Physical Culture, Radio Digest, Baseball, Popular Science, Country Gentleman, and Western Stories, 1 each.

"Fine stories—good illustrations—

keen ads," writes one senior boy of the Saturday Evening Post. "Be-

cause of the good short stories and continued stories," writes another.

"It comes weekly, and gives you something fresh to read evenings."

Every boy who voted for this magazine mentioned first the stories. Articles came second, while two mentioned the advertisements, and three the illustrations. The American Magazine makes its appeal to senior boys chiefly because of the stories of men who have made a success in life.

It is rather thought provoking to note that at a period of a boy's development when English teachers seek often unsuccessfully to turn the boy's attention to biography, he literally "eats it up" from a popular magazine.

"I like these stories because they are realistic, not idealistic," the American Magazine wins second place on the list of boys' magazines dealing with the lives of successful men, and Popular Mechanics because of its technical and semi-technical matter.

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and it was discovered that they read 87 different magazines. Their favorites are: Popular Mechanics, 27; American Magazine, American Boy, Boys' Life, 13; Literary Digest, 12; National Geographic, 10; Saturday Evening Post, 8; Liberty, 6; Popular Science, Western Stories, 4; Radio News, 3; Baseball, Radio Broadcast, Collier's, Detective Stories, Radio Digest, Science and Invention, Scientific American, 2 each; Field and Stream, Farm Journal, Nature Magazine, Outdoor America, Ford Owner and Dealer, Golf Illustrated, Successful Farming, Sport Stories, College Humor, Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering, Forest and Stream, Sport Life, Radio, Q. S. T., Everybody's, People's Popular Monthly, White Stag, Boys' Magazine, Capper's Weekly, Prairie Farmer, Orange Judd Farmer, Dance Lovers, Farm Mechanics, The Spur, and Gentleman, 1 each.

The list given by one freshman boy is interesting to note. He reads: Literary Digest, Cosmopolitan, Chemical and

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SECOND PLACES DEFEAT ENGLAND

Harvard-Yale Athletes Win
Meet—Lowe Outshines
All Others

Although the Oxford-Cambridge University athletes of England were defeated in their meet against the Harvard-Yale combination at Boston, Saturday, track and field enthusiasts are today still expressing the highest admiration for the athletic struggle the visitors offered. Had it not been for the prearranged condition, wherein second places were agreed to be given to the English athletes, the English athletes could today be well content with a 6-to-10 tie, which they earned in most places. The second places, however, were obtained by the American athletes by a score of 74 to 42.

It was not until the greatest upset of the meet had taken place that Harvard-Yale followers saw certainty of even a tie, and the unqualified athletes to make it possible was L. I. Robb '25 of Harvard, ordinarily a 220-lb. man, who was made over into a hurdler in short order and who won the low hurdles in a new meet record of 28.8, defeating Lord David Burghley of Cambridge and his team, H. H. W. Cole '26 of Yale, the latter having been the choice to defeat Lord Burghley if the latter was to be beaten.

The English star, who won the 220-yard hurdles, 220-yard dash, quarter, half and mile runs and running high jump, the American star, who won the 220-yard dash, 220-yard hurdles, two-mile run, shot put, pole vault and broad jump, Harvard won four first and Yale four second places. The English, however, and Oxford two for the English. The Americans predominated in the field events and the English on the track.

Lowe is Star of Meet.
Unquestionably the outstanding star of the entire meet was D. G. A. Lowe, captain of the visitors, who entered the selective class of being a triple winner in these international meetings, having previously won the half-mile run in 1923 and the mile run in 1924. In 1925, he won the half-mile run in 1:35.5, the old mark being 1:35.8, which has stood since 1921 when Thomas Campbell of Yale established it. Again in 1925, he won the mile run, defeating E. C. Haggerty, Harvard '27 and in so doing nearly equaled the mark set by Campbell in 1921. Stallard of Cambridge in 1921, Lowe's mark being 4:21.5.

Ranking next to Lowe in individual prominence was Robb, who entered the low hurdles, 440 yds., 880 yds., 1,100 yds., 1,320 yds., 1,540 yds., 1,760 yds., 1,980 yds., 2,200 yds., 2,420 yds., 2,640 yds., 2,860 yds., 3,080 yds., 3,300 yds., 3,520 yds., 3,740 yds., 3,960 yds., 4,180 yds., 4,400 yds., 4,620 yds., 4,840 yds., 5,060 yds., 5,280 yds., 5,500 yds., 5,720 yds., 5,940 yds., 6,160 yds., 6,380 yds., 6,600 yds., 6,820 yds., 7,040 yds., 7,260 yds., 7,480 yds., 7,700 yds., 7,920 yds., 8,140 yds., 8,360 yds., 8,580 yds., 8,800 yds., 9,020 yds., 9,240 yds., 9,460 yds., 9,680 yds., 9,900 yds., 10,120 yds., 10,340 yds., 10,560 yds., 10,780 yds., 11,000 yds., 11,220 yds., 11,440 yds., 11,660 yds., 11,880 yds., 12,100 yds., 12,320 yds., 12,540 yds., 12,760 yds., 12,980 yds., 13,200 yds., 13,420 yds., 13,640 yds., 13,860 yds., 14,080 yds., 14,300 yds., 14,520 yds., 14,740 yds., 14,960 yds., 15,180 yds., 15,400 yds., 15,620 yds., 15,840 yds., 16,060 yds., 16,280 yds., 16,500 yds., 16,720 yds., 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W. E. Stevenson of Oxford, former Princeton runner, defeated two strong quarter milers of Yale—H. C. Paulsen '27 and C. S. Gage '25, Yale sprinter—in 4:19.1, 4:21.5, from tying the record. The high hurdler, two-mile run and mile run also had close calls. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by A. H. Miller, Harvard; B. M. Norton, Yale, second; C. E. Porritt, Oxford, third; C. F. N. Harrison, Cambridge, fourth. Time—15.8 (equals record).

220-Yard Dash—Won by A. E. Porritt, Oxford; B. M. Norton, Yale, second; R. Clark, Yale, third; P. G. Hunter, Cambridge, fourth. Time—21.5 (equals record).

440-Yard Dash—Won by W. E. Stevenson, Oxford; H. C. Paulsen '27, Yale, second; C. S. Gage, Yale, third; E. H. Campbell, Oxford, fourth. Time—1:00.5.

880-Yard Dash—Won by G. A. Lowe, Cambridge; J. M. Waters, Harvard, second; G. C. Gage, Yale, third; R. A. Orchard, Cambridge, fourth. Time—2:10.5 (new record).

One-Mile Run—Won by D. G. A. Lowe, Cambridge; R. S. Starr, Cambridge, second; C. E. Porritt, Oxford, third; R. A. Orchard, Cambridge, fourth. Time—4:21.5 (new record).

Two-Mile Run—Won by D. G. A. Lowe, Cambridge; J. M. Waters, Harvard, second; A. H. Miller, Harvard, third; R. A. Orchard, Cambridge, fourth. Time—9:00.5 (new record).

440-Yard Hurdles—Won by Lord David Burghley, Cambridge; J. W. Villars, Yale, second; R. H. Gage, Yale, third; J. H. Pott, Cambridge, fourth. Time—1:35.5 (new record).

220-Yard Hurdles—Won by L. I. Robb, Harvard; H. W. Cole, Yale, second; Lord David Burghley, Cambridge, third; H. W. Cole, Yale, fourth. Time—28.8 (new record).

Running High Jump—Won by G. T. VanGeest, Cambridge, height, 6 ft. 2 1/2 in.; G. P. Deane, Yale, height, 6 ft. 1 1/2 in.; second, S. B. Jones, Harvard, height, 6 ft. 1 1/2 in.; third, A. M. Mitchell, Oxford, height, 6 ft. 1 1/2 in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by R. M. Norton, Yale, distance, 25 ft. 5 1/2 in.; Y. R. V. Pott, Cambridge, distance, 25 ft. 5 1/2 in.; second, G. W. Gienke, Yale, distance, 25 ft. 5 1/2 in.; third, M. McIntosh, Oxford, distance, 25 ft. 5 1/2 in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by H. T. Dunker, Harvard, distance, 41 ft. 4 in.; R. H. Pott, Cambridge, distance, 41 ft. 4 in.; second, Cambridge, distance, 41 ft. 4 in.; third, R. Pott, Harvard, distance, 41 ft. 4 in.

Pole Vault—Won by S. Carr, Yale, height, 10 ft. 6 in.; second, R. L. Hyatt, Oxford, height, 10 ft. 6 in.; third, second, height—12 ft.

MURCHISON WINNER
OF 200-YARD DASH

COLOMBES, France, July 13 (AP)—The United States sprinter, Loren Murchison, of Newark, N. J., and C. W. Paddock, of Los Angeles, finished first and second respectively in the 200-yard dash, the chief event of yesterday's big holiday meet organized by the club Stade Francaise. Murchison's time was 20.8 flat, 1/4, behind Paddock's work of 21.2, and 1/4, behind the French mark held by Andre Mourlon.

The chief opponents of the French in yesterday's meet were the members of the Lausanne Sporting Club. The Swiss runner, Martin, who was second in the 100-yard dash, won the 1924 Olympic games, the 800-meter race in 1m. 54.4-sec., beating the French record.

Guillemot, the French champion, did the 2000 meters in 1m. 45.8, or 24.5, under his own record.

The stands of the Olympic Stadium were filled with many Americans on the holiday.

Star of Big College Meet



D. G. A. Lowe, Captain Cambridge University Track Team

Another Prize for Eastern Yachtsmen National Champion End Their Cruise

W. T. Tilden 2d Takes Permanent Possession of Agawam Hunt Club Cup

EAST PROVIDENCE, R. I., July

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 13, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Acquaintance or association with those among whom one comes into daily or hourly contact, whether in business or in the home, establishes a fairly comprehensive basis upon which the moral attitude of one's friends and neighbors may be prejudged. Thus those persons are, as it were, morally obligated

Can a Nation Be Morally Obligated?

to pursue, under certain circumstances, a fairly well-defined course of action. They cannot, justifiably, violate the inferred obligation which has been entered into. If this is true of individuals, then it is equally true of nations. Neither should, having committed themselves voluntarily to a straightforward course, depart themselves in a contrary fashion.

In a recent article published in the World Court issue of the League of Nations News, the organ of the League of Nations Nonpartisan Association, Inc., John H. Clarke, a former Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, calls significant attention to the fact that under the so-called Jay Treaty, one of the first of outstanding international importance entered into by his country, provision was made for the settlement by arbitration of three vital disputes with Great Britain. He points to the fact that in the last century the United States Government was a party to more than seventy international arbitrations, several of which were of supreme importance to itself. He shows that during that same period there were, among all the nations, only about twice that number of arbitrations, and argues from this that, as a people, Americans "both preached and practiced the peaceful settlement of international disputes by arbitration very constantly for more than one hundred years."

The analogy is plain enough and simple enough, and the unavoidable conclusion, for the purposes of the argument, is final and convincing. Mr. Clarke traces the progress of the World Court as an idea from its original inception in the United States to the present time. Originally it seems to have been believed that few nations outside America could gain a proper vision of an established tribunal to which might be referred, for final adjudication, every perplexing international problem. So the American diplomatists and statesmen urged, whenever the opportunity was presented, the submission of all such disputes to special or extraordinary arbitral tribunals. They sought to gain, by indirect means as it were, what they did not believe to be possible at an earlier period through direct or established processes.

After the holding of the First Hague Conference there was noted the growing desire for the establishment of an International Court of Justice. Consequently the delegates to the Second Hague Conference were directed by President Roosevelt to do all in their power to bring about the establishment of such a tribunal. Although that effort failed, steps were taken at that Conference to organize a permanent Prize Court. This plan was never carried out, though under both President Roosevelt and President Taft an effort was made to extend the jurisdiction of the proposed Prize Court so as to constitute it an International Court of Justice. Thus matters stood at the time of the breaking out of the World War. The United States remained committed to the theory of international arbitration through the established agencies of an International Court of Justice. Since that time the plan has received the unqualified approval of three presidents.

But more than this has been accomplished, and largely by the aid and counsel of American statesmen. Elihu Root, a former Secretary of State, acting with ten other lawyers of international standing and repute, responded to the invitation to frame a plan for the organization of a World Court. This plan was formulated and reported to the Council of the League of Nations and finally approved after only slight changes had been made. Since then forty-two nations have separately accepted the plan, and the Court was formally established in February, 1922. Since that time it has been performing the very jurisdictional functions which Americans, for a century, have morally committed themselves to respect and observe.

On Dec. 17 next the so-called Swanson resolution providing for adhesion on the part of the United States to the protocol of Dec. 16, 1920, and the adjointed statute for the Permanent Court of International Justice, with reservations, will come before the United States Senate in open session. Approval by the House of Representatives of the protocol was given on March 3, 1925, by a vote of 301 to 28. The unequivocal demand of the voters of the country can compel similar action by the Senate. The Nation as a whole is bound by a moral obligation to an undertaking which is a plain duty. It has established a precedent from which it cannot by right recede.

Delegates and visitors attending the sessions of the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association in Asheville, N. C., probably learned some valuable facts, regarding the necessity of conserving the present timber supply of the United States and the need of reforesting its vast denuded areas, from the thoughtful address delivered by the director of the educational section of the American Tree Association. The speaker was Russell T. Edwards, who brought to the meeting the message of Charles Lathrop Pack, who stands at the forefront of this great constructive movement. Mr. Edwards had prepared in advance a convincing and unanswerable brief in support of his position, which he maintained and defended practically and upon a strictly economic basis, with no effort to appeal to sentimentality.

It was made quite clear that the remaining forests of the United States are the greatest single asset of the people. That has been stated many times before, but perhaps the particular

persons to whom the speech in question was directed have never heretofore viewed the matter in just the light afforded. Realizing the necessity of employing the dollar sign in illustrating his point, the speaker said that while the economic problem usually stressed publicly and in the press was the high cost of newsprint, the main problem was much more important, even to newspaper publishers, than that of the high cost of that commodity. He took occasion to inform his interested audience that the future of advertising itself depends upon trees.

The editors and publishers were asked to think of forestry in the terms of \$770,000,000 worth of furniture put on the market in the United States during the year 1923, and in the terms of 600,000,000 feet of lumber consumed in the automobile industry every year. Attention was called to the fact that a quarter of a billion dollars is paid annually in freight charges upon the products of Pacific coast forests which are used in the mills and factories of central and eastern manufacturers. Added to these large sums is the increasing cost of housing, which is becoming a serious matter in the economy of the average wage earner. By way of impressing the significance of these figures upon his hearers, the speaker asked them to imagine what it would mean when even the advertising power which they represent would not be able to provide a market for articles so high in price that buyers cannot be prevailed upon to purchase them.

Interesting reference was made to the fact that experts estimate the requirements of Sunday newspapers published in the United States to be the pulpwood from 7500 acres of land weekly. But it is not alone the print paper problem that concerns the people as a whole. In every industry the necessity is to go farther and still farther each year for the necessary supplies. Already the buyers are reaching out to Alaska and the tropics. This entails longer hauls and higher freight costs. The result is inevitable. The dealer with goods to be sold must advance his prices to the consumer, who in the end meets all the advances, whether in higher freights or in increased costs of production and advertising. There is a limit, which will eventually be reached, to the ability of the consumer to carry the combined load. That this limit never has been reached, and that the buying power of the American public has always been fairly well maintained, does not indicate that the breaking point never will come. There is a limit beyond which inflated wages and inflated costs cannot safely go.

Against this array of costs should be placed what appears now as an unused and unreckoned asset. This is an area of 81,000,000 acres of idle land in the United States which can be utilized profitably only in the production of trees. Perhaps it may be that the editors and publishers have been willing to admit that forest products are an extremely important item in every industry except their own. But it has been made quite plain that they are of primary importance in every industry. No extended argument should be required to impress the need of putting the vast idle areas to work in the effort to restore a carelessly disturbed economic balance.

The accident that has marred the world's most ancient "set" of China is, thus far, not a real breaking of any of the venerable pieces, but a crack only, albeit a crack that gravely threatens. Moreover, it shows itself in that China which distinctly is the new. This movement of so-called students, largely, if not wholly, trained under influences of doubtful sort, is by no means characteristic of the whole vast Nation, and must not then be taken as index of the public thought of all China.

A second point to be made is that this present ferment is basically and essentially political, and only superficially economic. The strike is the pretext. Trouble in that Japanese mill was no more than the spark used to fire a mine charged with materials long accumulated, and it was a practiced hand which laid the fuse. Had all today's trouble really been due to downtrodden labor rising against intolerable conditions, it would not have been guided by ringleaders, clamoring for political concessions which have no least thing to do with the circumstances of employment.

Here is to be entered on the stained ledger another item not for an instant to be overlooked. Back of all that has happened, underneath all that is happening, is Bolshevik exploitation of local prejudice, to create, if possible, an agitation so widespread as to appear national—a directing of ignorant aspirations by bribery and terrorism till country-wide disorder may result. Of course, Moscow's agents are anti-foreign, as China uses the word, and so they strive to stir up anti-British feeling as a first step toward general anti-foreign uprising as would mightily embarrass those western governments which Lenin held to embody "capitalistic imperialism." The Soviet emissaries at Peking and through all the Yellow Republic shrewdly have selected the doctrine of self-determination to preach distortedly to a people to whom Communism per se is abhorrent, and the students are pawns in the opening. Whatever the teachers themselves may believe, the taught mill hands and coolies and the riff-raff of cities instinctively twist the lesson into hostility to foreigners—to the English first as most prominent in commerce and general intercourse, to the Japanese second from racial enmity and recent suspicion.

Moscow's similar plans in Europe have failed. In North Africa they are failing. In Asia the cards seem falling more patly. Nor may it be doubted who plays those cards: Ambassador Karakhan has made no concealment either of his sympathies or activities. And Peking's authorities trot close to his heel, subsidizing those "strikers" who foment the disorders that readily may grow to war itself. And next to China lie the central Asian Khanates, and beyond these restless India.

Let it be added, however, that the situation, though dark, is by no means hopeless. The Bolsheviks themselves admit they have made no impression upon the broad masses of China's

millions; cultivators of their own ancestral acres are the least promising subjects of a propaganda based on Communism. Again, a few of the more powerful tuchuns, like Chihli's governor, are avowedly set against the turmoil. Finally, the most potent of them all, Chang of Manchuria, known to detest that Bolshevism with which he has had so disagreeable an experience in his own northern province, has sent troops down into the Shanghai area. He stands forth increasingly pro-foreign.

There are, then, two sides to this Oriental penny, as the Occident turns it in seriously composing as best may be a disorder now local but undeniably threatening in its near potentialities of growth. There is, secondly, the less immediate but more important question of what attitude the world is to adopt toward the Soviet system as exemplified at Moscow.

For so long Turkey has been synonymous in the popular thought of the Western world with backward conditions and lack of educational facilities for women that the information recently vouchsafed by Miss Kathryn N. Adams, president of the Constantinople Woman's College, on her arrival in the United States, regarding advanced education in that country, strikes one at first glance as somewhat incongruous. Miss Adams, however, spoke unequivocally upon this issue. The Turkish Government, she said, is largely responsible for a new enthusiasm for advanced education that gave decided impetus to the work done during 1924 by her college. And she went on to pay a further tribute to that same Government in stating that it showed its approval of the college in a number of encouraging ways.

Yet despite such a heartening report, there is another side to the question, and Miss Adams was as frank concerning it as she was in her optimistic statements. At present, she explained, but few men can afford to send their daughters to college, because it costs what would be the equivalent of \$500 a year for tuition—a sum which represents more than what nine-tenths of the men in Turkey are earning. In other words, the problem of advanced education in Turkey resolves itself largely into an economic one, as conditions there are at present. Constantinople Woman's College, declared Miss Adams, is flooded with requests from girls who are asking for free or reduced tuition, and she added the comment, "I wish I had \$2000 at my disposal to help just a few of them."

However, balancing one side with the other, it must be acknowledged that Miss Adams' statements carry a cheering promise. Several of the officials of the Government, she said, sent their daughters to the college during this last year, while others made personal visits to the school, manifesting an interest in the courses which are being given, and in some cases lecturing to the students. Moreover, the number of graduates showed an increase of five over the previous year, from fourteen, that is, to nineteen, and it may be taken for granted, in view of the facts presented, that with the development of Turkey's mineral and agricultural resources, this number will show a steady and permanent increase year by year.

Of particular significance was the point made by Miss Adams regarding the lack of attention heretofore paid to the course in home economics. This has been due in the past, she says, largely to the fact that students are too apt to think of this subject as a servant girl's problem, instead of thinking of the value of efficient home management. There is practically no question that, as this subject is seen more and more clearly in its correct light, the thought of the people will be opened proportionately to a higher sense of home duties and home responsibilities. Viewed broadly, therefore, it can hardly be denied that the indications to which Miss Adams called attention are inspiring to a degree when one recalls how short a time it has been since so very different a picture was painted by visitors from Turkey of the conditions of the women in that country.

Editorial Notes

It cannot be too strongly urged that favorable action be taken by the Union Government in South Africa upon the bill which is to come before it for the permanent establishment of a great national park and sanctuary for wild animals along the eastern border of the Transvaal. This bill contains the novel proposal that a zoological park on a gigantic scale be formed, with the difference that the animals shall be in a state of freedom, and the visitors be kept to fenced roads and inclosed camps. In no circumstances would shooting be permitted within its borders, except when that was the only means seen of eliminating individual animals, or reducing species, felt to be doing damage. It is said that wild animals quickly learn to forget their comparatively recently acquired fear of man, when they know that they are in sanctuary, with the result that they soon become fairly tame. If the national park is established, roads with rest houses and camps at suitable intervals, and services of motorcars, will provide the facilities for visitors now given in the national parks of the United States.

The officials of the town of Brookline, Mass., in sending a check for \$9000 to the treasurer of their State, evidently figured that, if honesty really is, as it is reputed to be, the best policy, an ounce of practice is worth more than a pound of theory. For this not-to-be-despised sum, even for a wealthy community such as Brookline, was purely a moral obligation, representing interest at 4 per cent for seven months on \$400,000. The state Legislature voted at its last session to admit Brookline to the metropolitan water district on payment of this latter amount. In its haste, however, the Legislature failed to require interest from the date of the bill's passage until payment should be made, and seven months elapsed before the sum was forthcoming. Hence those in authority considered the town obligated to pay interest as above stated.

The Unemployment Problem in Great Britain

By HUGH F. SPENDER

Sheffield has been described as a dirty picture in a golden frame. The wooded suburbs, where the wealthy manufacturers live, with the hills and moors beyond, inclose it in a delightful green setting in the early morning. It was famous for its cutlery as long ago as Chaucer's day, but now the making of razors and blades has become a minor concern compared with the steel industry.

You may still see old-fashioned works in which files and saws and cutlery are made, as you enter the city by train, but the great modern works of Cammel Laird, Brown, Haddfields, and Vickers lie on the east of the city. Every type of casting and forging, used for shipbuilding and engineering and mining, for the railways and the motor trade, is made in Sheffield.

A great deal of modern armament plant was laid down during the war, and this has left Sheffield like other industrial centers, with much superfluous machinery which cannot be adapted to modern industrial purposes. But the war also added to the efficiency of labor-saving machinery, so that orders can be completed in many branches of the steel trade much more expeditiously than formerly.

Thus it will be greatly to the advantage of Sheffield when trade improves, but for the moment the workers of Sheffield regard these labor-saving devices with a jealous eye. They are strong to do so, for faced with the acute competition of the Continent, many a factory would have been obliged to close down without them. They have in reality enabled more men to be employed in Sheffield today than before the war. If the population of Sheffield had remained stationary, there would be very little unemployment in Sheffield now.

The employers will tell you, however, that conditions have entirely changed. Formerly they made big profits in the export trade. They rolled the steel plates for the warships of Europe and South America, but none of these orders is forthcoming today, while many of the commercial ships which were formerly built in Great Britain are now being made in Germany and other foreign countries. The German, the Belgian, and the French workmen receive far lower wages and work longer hours. How can British industry compete with this state of things?

"Yet the most enlightened employers at Sheffield—and this is true of the north of England generally—will tell you that it is impossible to reduce the wages of their men still further. The basic wage of a skilled engineer in Sheffield is only 59s. 6d. a week, while a laborer in the steel mills receives only 40s. 6d."

The lower class labor would be hard put to it to live if it were not for overtime rates, which bring up the average weekly wage of a mechanic's labor in a firm like Vickers on night shifts to 52s."

There are highly skilled men who make as high as £1 a day, such as the melters who mix the ores for the furnaces. The average wage paid at Vickers in a recent week was £3 3s. 6d., which includes overtime and night shifts. No one denies that the basic wage is too low, and the employers would gladly see the wage raised, recognizing that one of the root causes of trade depression all over Europe is the low level at which the consuming power of the working classes stands.

But why, it is asked, should not the men work longer hours? The problem is not so much the actual wage paid as the labor cost of a ton of steel. This is over 90 per cent of the total cost, and of this the price of coal is 50 per cent. German coal, it is pointed out, is knocking British coal out of the export trade and by its cheapness helps the German manufacturer to undersell British goods.

The men, however, will not work longer hours. They regard their shorter working day in mine and factory as the one concession which they have gained from all the advantages promised to them after the war. Unless, therefore, the employers want to produce a strike which would be disastrous to the interests of all concerned, it would seem better to leave the question of hours alone. The men might be beaten, but they would not give more overtime than they do at present if they were forced into working longer hours.

Some other remedy must, therefore, be found for increasing the output per capita, for the employer in Sheffield is right when he says that it is only by such increased production that the problem of unemployment

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Moscow

Moscow, June 21

A recent outstanding event here was the signing of the Chiatouri concession agreement between representatives of the Soviet Government and the W. A. Harriman interests. The newspapers devoted a good deal of space to the significance of the agreement, printing pictures of Dzerzhinsky, head of the Government, and John Speed Elliott, the Harriman representative, signing the agreement, with Tchitcherine affixing his signature as a witness. The general comment is to the effect that the concession, by far the largest granted to any American corporation up to the present time, will prove mutually beneficial. The Harriman group has a monopoly on the export of manganese from Russia and is thereby placed in a position to exert a strong influence upon the world steel market. The Soviet Government will get an assured total revenue of over \$60,000,000 during the twenty years for which the concession is to run, and the construction of a new Caucasian railroad—an obligation which the concessionaire has undertaken—should help the development of the Chiatouri region and relieve unemployment.

The advantages of advertising are coming to be appreciated more and more in the Soviet Union. It is estimated that the sum of 20,000,000 rubles is spent on advertising in the city of Moscow alone every year. Such institutions as the annual Nizhni Novgorod Fair, the Gum, or state department store, and the Mosselprom, the Moscow confectionery trust, employ widespread and persistent advertising, much of it in the form of illustrated posters. The Match Syndicate publishes a notice of the Peasant Loan on one side of the matchboxes which it sends into the villages; and its example is commended to other organizations which serve the peasants.

It is claimed that the League of Communist Youth has almost doubled its membership since July 1, 1924, when it counted 700,000 members. Today the membership is said to amount to 1,300,000, consisting of workers, 35 per cent; peasants, 44.4 per cent; village laborers, 2.3 per cent; and others, 12.2 per cent. The organization is growing at the rate of 3000 new members a day. One of the chief problems set before the league is to work among the peasants who are employed part of the year in factories, as it is believed that this element will be best fitted to carry Communist ideas into the villages.

One of the household problems of the Soviet Government is to provide the Russian population with its pre-war supply of shoes. Last year the Russian state factories turned out 22,886,000 pairs of shoes, about one pair for every six individuals. Before the war the proportion was one pair to every three individuals. This relatively small number of shoes is doubtless explained by the fact that the peasants for the most part go barefoot in summer and wear some kind of homemade felt boots in the winter. The Government hopes to produce 28,000,000 pairs of shoes during the present year, but 44,000,000 pairs are needed to satisfy the needs of the country, and new shoe factories are being built in Omsk, Tashkent, Vladivostok, Kiev and other towns.

The movement for adult education is making considerable progress in Russia. Besides the A B C courses for illiterates, the cities and towns are now instituting courses in political education for workers and employees who have a certain amount of preliminary schooling. Readings and discussions are a feature of these courses; and the method of starting circles or study groups is also very much favored. In peasant districts, especially among backward people like the Tartars, and nomads like the Kirghiz, traveling schools are much in vogue. Such schools move from village to village, dispensing instruction as they go.

While vigorously repudiating the suggestion that Russia is concerned in the recent disorders in Shanghai and other Chinese centers, Soviet official circles are

can be solved. Moreover, the distribution of this increase would enable a better wage to be given, which would in its turn stimulate production.

No doubt trade union restrictions are an adverse factor in checking production. But in Sheffield, where most of the workers are on piece work, there is no question of 'ca' canny. Everybody is doing his best. If, therefore, there are defects to be made good in the steel trade, it is the machinery and organization of the factories that must be looked to.

The great Vickers works seemed to be quite as up to date as the Krupp works, which I recently visited at Essen in Germany. But at Krupp's the raw material goes in at one end and comes out in the finished product at the other. When I asked to be shown the exhibits of the finished articles at Vickers' there was nothing of the kind on show. What was being made were parts of machinery, a bewildering diversity of shapes. But the finished engine or motorcar or railway wagon was not there, for the parts had to be sent away to be assembled elsewhere.

If you ask why there cannot be better co-ordination of the work, something, say, approaching mass production, you are told that this would mean the reorganization of British industry; that you might as well try to make the five rivers of Sheffield flow in one stream as to link up its different factories or bring to Sheffield subsidiary works, where motorcar and locomotive are assembled.

But these questions must be faced. When the great industrialists of Germany, the Thyssen, the Krupp, and Siemens and group, are asked to bring their raw material and marketing their finished products, it seems rather hopeless for half a dozen firms in Sheffield to be competing one against another for orders in the making of parts of machinery. Where many shapes are rolled on one mill, would not specialization of work have been possible? Could not overhead charges be cut down by firms combining? I was shown a list of orders which had been lost to Germany for axles and tires for railway wagons in India and Burma. The German quotation in each case was much lower.

Reduction of wages and lengthening of hours of work will not meet this competition, for the Germans can always beat Great Britain at this. Moreover, the reduction of wages to starvation level merely increases the evil by choking the market with goods which no one can buy. The Continent is not flourishing on this cut-throat competition.

Mr. Baldwin has declared that he is against this remedy. He sees that subsidies to the employer in grants or in adding the dote to their wage bill are no cure. The real cure lies in the reorganization of British industry.

The most hopeful approach to this problem lies in the application of the Government's scheme for cheaper electrical power. Sheffield has cheap power; Yorkshire has its big power stations. But in many of the factories in the industrial centers, of which Sheffield is an example, the cost of extracting power for the running of the plant is too high. Too much heat goes up the chimneys and into the flues of the furnaces; too few gas engines using coke oven and blast furnace gases for the manufacture of steel and iron are employed; too few engines are utilized which abolish smoke and waste, while there is a strange indifference to the saving of by-products from coal.

The British Government, which has a business man in Mr. Baldwin at its head, is looking into all these things and has started a most hopeful line of research for the extraction of oil from waste products. Forty million pounds are wasted in Great Britain at present every year by methods of combustion now in use. If the extraction of oil from coal could be made a commercial proposition, which would give Great Britain a cheaper source of fuel, many of her troubles would be over.

The Government must, however, help the manufacturers must, in the main, rely on themselves. My visit to Sheffield left me in no doubt that they are alive to the need of overhauling their organization and adopting the latest, most up-to-date methods. The British worker has not lost his will to work or the skill of his hand. It is up to the employers to prove that they have not lost their grasp of fundamentals and that power of initiative and enterprise which made Great Britain the workshop of the world.

following Chinese developments with keen interest. A writer who is believed to represent closely the Foreign Office viewpoint and who conceals his identity under the pseudonym "Asiaticus" has just published an article commenting on the reported declarations of several Chinese generals in favor of national independence and the defense of the Chinese people against foreign aggression. "Asiaticus" reached the conclusion that, while their adhesion indicated the strength of the Chinese national movement, the generals might easily divert it from its proper aims, and he expressed special concern over the possible influence of Chang Tso-lin on the course of events.

The Moscow newsmen who sell the city's sole evening paper have acquired the habit of some of their colleagues in other countries of shouting the most sensational tidings as a means of persuading people to buy their wares. Anything in the nature of an untoward incident or a political disturbance abroad is loudly heralded. New sales of room rents are likely to be shouted from the house-tops. "Speech of Comrade Trotsky" is also a favorite story of the newsmen; even though sometimes a diligent search of the paper fails to reveal any such speech.

The German professor, Herr Schlesinger, who was invited to inspect some of the Russian metal industries, pronounced an interesting and apparently sound criticism to the effect that the Russian factories must introduce mass specialization if they are to achieve cheapened mass production. Because of the previous economic disorganization of the country and the lack of orders, many large plants which were designed for producing, perhaps, engines or steel rails, turned to doing a number of different small jobs, filling casual orders for nails or tools or other objects in general demand for order to keep the plant going. Professor Schlesinger pointed out that this led to overwide distribution and waste of the plant's effective resources, and urged that the plants now concentrate on mass production of the articles which they are best fitted to manufacture.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Defense Day and Martial Music

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: This is the second year in which the citizens of the United States were asked to join in a patriotic demonstration on Defense Day. The War Department—or rather, it seems—the General Staff, had explained to the people that the purpose of Defense Day was to provide an opportunity for the War Department to lay before the people the plans which had been made for national defense. So far, so good. That the War Department should do this is a fine thing.

But why were the citizens asked to join in a demonstration? Why were they organized into mock units and marched behind martial music, especially since a great number of the marchers would not be available for military service? Would not the people be better able to consider the War Department's proposed plans, if these plans were explained in an interesting manner, perhaps in motion pictures or by some more ingenious method?

Citizens are better able to judge intelligently, if they are not influenced by the ecstatic display of marching troops and the flourish of bugles and drums. If a judgment has not been reached through sound study and reason, then that judgment may be unwise. It is well to remember that the march from the spectacular street parade to the trenches of warfare is a long, hard march, attended by indescribable suffering, not only to those who march, but to those also who wait, and watch by the roadside. Omaha, Neb. R. J. M.

Timber as a National Asset